

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXV—NUMBER 2.
WHOLE NUMBER 1777.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1897.

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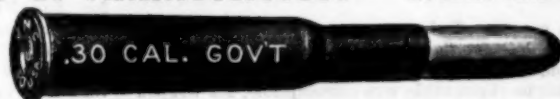
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THE BEATEN ARMY IN THESSALY.

The experiences of Greece in the late war with Turkey are full of instruction for us, as they are the results of a military system, or want of system, which is unfortunately very much akin to our own methods. A writer in the "United Service Magazine" for September, Hugh Martin, tells us that there is in Greece splendid material for an Army, if only it were possible to inculcate into the Greek mind the principles of thoroughness and discipline. The absence of class distinction renders discipline difficult. Every Greek soldier is his officer's social equal. He chats and jokes with him, lights a cigarette from his, salutes him only from courtesy, as he would salute a comrade, and naturally, on the battle-field, feels disinclined to obey one who is in no way superior to himself. The officer has a kindly horror of exposing his men to danger, accompanied, perhaps, by an uncomfortable feeling that they would not follow him if he attempted to do so, a fact that was plentifully demonstrated during the war. Of course, under these circumstances, such trifles as fire control receive little attention. The soldier commences to fire when he thinks fit, usually at a distance of three thousand yards or so, and ceases only when he has exhausted his hundred and sixty rounds. Then it is time to retire. When the troops marched out of Athens, on the declaration of war, amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the townspeople, they fired their rifles in the air to express their joy. An officer, using his revolver for the same purpose, bagged two of the bystanders, the first fruits of the campaign.

How like this is to the early experiences of our War of the Rebellion, and how certain it is to be repeated when we shall again call volunteers into the field. The nominal force of the Greek Army was much greater than the real force. "We should have had thirty thousand more men," an officer explained, "but any one of the reservists who could command votes got his local representative to beg him off." The member could not afford to lose his votes, and his seat in Parliament, and the responsible Minister could not run the risk of forfeiting the support of members; so Greece had to do without her soldiers.

The results of the war were due not so much to the intrinsic superiority of the Turk as to the utter lack of organization among the Greeks. "A young kingdom has grown up, with all the faults and extravagances of inexperience. The old, fierce, semi-barbaric race is dead, and the new one, inordinately proud and confident in its half-fledged civilization, is not yet fully developed. The sons and grandsons of the men who devoted their lives to freeing their country from European fashions, and pass their time in the cafés, talking politics, and hatching foolish conspiracies. The descendants of the hardy warriors who so successfully exhausted the Turks by their guerilla warfare slouch about the boulevards in slovenly French uniforms, and are exercised in a ridiculous travesty of modern drill. The army which Athens launched with such confidence into the field, against the veterans of Plevna, and the resources of the Turkish Empire, was in a transition stage. It had lost the mobility, the dash, and the individual power of action of a guerilla force, without acquiring the discipline, the training, and the cohesion of regular troops.

"The Commander-in-Chief was young, and quite inexperienced, a mere figure-head, and his staff were court favorites, with less capacity than himself. The one man in Greece with practical military knowledge, Smolenski, who served as a Captain with the Germans in the campaign of 1870, and had devoted his whole energies to the profession ever since, was not a persona grata, and therefore could not be employed in a high position. He alone of the Greek leaders kept his head, maintaining his position steadfastly on the frontier, and afterwards actually beating off the Turks during three successive days at Velesino, only retreating 'bathed in tears,' says history, when the defeat of the main army left him isolated."

With a country offering a succession of admirable positions for defense, the Greeks were unable to hold it. "The enemy was numerous and dogged, but slow, absurdly slow; his marksmanship was contemptible; his weapon no way superior; his artillery poor; his tactics primitive, and his cavalry a cipher, used neither for reconnoitering nor pursuit. Against this enemy there were 75,000 men to hold superb positions. Untrained men, it is true, but well armed, in their own country, with the command of the sea, and within easy reach of seaports, only twenty-four hours distant from the capital. When driven from one line, they had ample time to entrench themselves in the next, while the enemy crawled slowly towards them, and on the day of battle, they had only to sit fast in their trenches, and hold straight at the short ranges. It is a significant fact that while the total Greek loss of killed and wounded was barely two thousand, the Turks compute their casualties at ten thousand at least.

"As it was, line after line fell, almost without a struggle, for pure lack of a capable head. First Mati was evacuated, through the timidity of the staff, causing a retreat all along the frontier; Larissa, a fortress armed with fourteen heavy guns, was abandoned, on a false rumor that the Turks, who did not actually arrive until two days afterwards, were at the gates; Pharsala was left after a mere advanced guard action, sacrificing the important harbor of Volo; and Domokos, where the troops for once stood firm in their splendid positions and might have gained a victory, had they followed up their advantages, was lost owing to the gross neglect which left unguarded one small pass on the right of the line, and allowed a Turkish column to reach the rear of the Greek army unmolested. A history of shocking carelessness and absurd mistakes rarely equalled."

In an article entitled "A Twentieth Century Outlook," appearing in "Harper's Magazine" for September, Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., offers some suggestions, in a rather abstruse form, as to the condition of things we may look for during the century upon which we are so soon to enter. Law, he tells us, is the servant of equity, and "while the world is in its present stage of development equity which cannot be had by law must be had by force. Upon which ultimately law rests, not for its sanction but for its efficacy. Communities which want and cannot have, except by force, will take by force, unless they are restrained by force; nor will it be unprecedented in the history of the world that the flood of numbers should pour over and sweep away the barriers which intelligent foresight, like Caesar's, may have erected against them. Still more will this be so if the barriers have ceased to be manned—forsaken or neglected by men in whom the proud combative spirit of their ancestors has given way to the cry for the abandonment of military preparation and to the decay of warlike habits. * * The ill-timed cry for disarmament, heedless of the menacing possibilities of the future, breaks idly against a great fact, which finds its sufficient justification in present conditions, but which is, above all, an unconscious preparation for something as yet noted but by few.

"Nothing is more ominous for the future of our race than that tendency, vociferous at present, which refuses to recognize in the profession of arms, in war, that something which inspired Wordworth's 'Happy Warrior,' which soothed the dying hours of Henry Lawrence, who framed the ideals of his career on the poet's conception, and so nobly illustrated it in his self-sacrifice; that something which has made the soldier to all ages the type of heroism and of self-denial. * * Conflict is the condition of all life, material and spiritual; and it is to the soldier's experience that the spiritual life goes for its most vivid metaphors and its loftiest inspirations. Whatever else the twentieth century may bring us, it will not, from anything now current in the thought of the nineteenth, receive a nobler ideal." Security for the future is found, not in heaping up riches that others may gather them, but in a just comprehension of the problems presented by Captain Mahan in this able article; the problems of our international relations and of adequate military preparation. To neglect these is to subject ourselves to unknown dangers and to put our liberties in peril. There is no security in numbers and the calm confidence of ignorance is not strength. "What awaits us in the future, in common with the States of Europe, is not a mere question of advantage or disadvantage—of more or less. Issues of vital moment are involved. A present generation is trustee for its successors, and may be faithless to its charge quite as truly by inaction as by action, by omission as by commission. Failure to improve opportunity, where just occasion arises, may entail upon posterity problems and difficulties which, if overcome at all—it may then be too late—will be so at the cost of blood and tears that timely foresight might have spared."

OUR VESSELS IN HAWAIIAN WATERS.

Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn is in receipt of information from the Mare Island Navy Yard to the effect that the cruiser Baltimore will be ready for sea not later than Oct. 1. In accordance with the plans of the Department she will as soon thereafter as practicable become the flagship of the Pacific Squadron, and when Rear Adml. Miller has transferred his flag to her from the Philadelphia, the latter vessel will proceed to Mare Island Navy Yard and be placed out of commission to undergo extensive and much-needed repairs. Owing to the scarcity of available officers and men it is considered by the Department hardly possible to man the Baltimore on this side of the Pacific and dispatch her to Honolulu to receive the Admiral where the Philadelphia now is. The Bennington has arrived at Honolulu. The Marion sailed soon after the arrival of the Bennington for San Francisco, bringing with her many seamen whose enlistment have expired. It was not possible, however, for this vessel to bring with her in addition to the time expired men, a sufficient number of officers and long-time men to man the Baltimore, even if they could be spared from the vessels now at Honolulu. The Department, therefore, will probably within a few days inform Adml. Miller of the rapidly approaching completion of the Baltimore, and as the only alternative presented the Philadelphia will be ordered to San Francisco and her officers and men transferred to the Baltimore at that port. If the Philadelphia were to sail from Honolulu during the present week she would reach San Francisco about the time that the Baltimore is expected to be ready, and as little time as possible would pass in the absence of a flagship from Hawaiian waters. In order that the strength of the naval force of the United States in Hawaii may not be diminished more than necessary at this time, it is probable that either the Concord or the Oregon will be ordered to Honolulu.

The Philadelphia, after she reaches Mare Island, will be obliged to remain out of commission a considerable time. It is necessary that she receive a thorough overhauling at the hands of the various bureaus and it is stated the repairs demanded upon her will consume not less than a year. The Bureau of Construction and Repair alone contemplates an expenditure of about \$100,000, and the Bureau of Steam Engineering will also spend a very large sum, as the vessel will be equipped with new boilers and undergo a thorough overhauling of all her machinery. It will be by no means possible, however, to commence the repairs on the Philadelphia immediately, owing to the absence of an available appropriation for the purpose. Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn, in his forthcoming annual report to the Secretary

of the Navy, will ask for an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for repairs to vessels, but even if Congress should pass such an appropriation, Department officials do not think it will be made available much earlier than a year hence. Repairs on the Philadelphia and the vessels at Mare Island excepting the Charleston, which is now expected to be ready for sea within three months, will probably be delayed until a new appropriation can be obtained.

DESERTIONS FROM THE NAVY.

It is often said that desertions are more numerous from the United States Navy since the use of steel vessels than in the days of old-time wooden ones. Without comparisons a partial statement as to desertions during the period known as the fourth quarter of 1897—from April 1 to June 30—may suggest to the Navy Department reflection as to "quid faciendum." From the largest vessels of the North Atlantic Station losses were as follows:

	Crew roll.	Deser- tions.	Marine roll.	D's'r- tions.
Flagship New York	538	21	72	4
Cruiser Brooklyn	496	31	72	2
Battleship Massachusetts	426	19	76	11
Battleship Indiana	425	11	72	2
Battleship Texas	416	23	31	3
Battleship Maine	317	11	60	3
Monitor Puritan	237	19

If there is any picnicking in the Navy the vessels named have had it, at such places as Tompkinsville, about six miles from New York, in the swell at Newport, Boston, Portland, Bar Harbor, Old Point Comfort, and drilling up and down the coast.

On the Pacific station the Flagship Philadelphia at Honolulu, with 326 men on its rolls, lost 3, and of 56 marines 2 deserted. The battleship Oregon, in Alaskan waters, with a crew roll of 380, lost 30, and of 74 marines, 11 "run." The harbor defence vessel Monterey, with 208 enlisted men, lost 7. It carried no marines. The gunboat Bennington, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, with 167 men, lost eight, and of twenty marines, one skipped. In foreign waters the percentage of desertions was much less than in home waters. On the European station the flagship San Francisco, with a crew numbering 462 "before the mast," lost but one, and of 54 marines none deserted. The cruiser Minneapolis, with a crew of 476, lost two, and of 54 marines, none. The gunboat Bancroft, with 107 men, lost two, and of 12 marines, none. On the South Atlantic station the gunboat Castine, with 173 men, lost two, and of 10 marines, two. On the Asiatic station the flagship Olympia, at Yokohama, with 424 enlisted men on the rolls, lost three, and of 44 marines, none. The cruiser Boston, with 233 men, lost two, and of 31 marines, none. The gunboat Yorktown, with 174 sailor men, lost none, and of 19 salt-water soldiers, none deserted. The Concord, with 162 men, lost one, and as it carried no marines lost none. The Petrel, with 145 men, lost one and of 10 marines, none. The Machias, with 137 men on its rolls, lost one; of its 10 marines, one. Of 11,609 men, including recruits and apprentices on 43 vessels, great and small, 260 deserted, and of 1,142 men of the Marine Corps, 50 deserted. Less than 2½ per cent. for the Navy and less than 4½ per cent. for the Marine Corps. Not such a bad showing after all. We are of the opinion that our little Navy, and Army, too, will compare favorably, man for man, lined up with an equal number from any other navy or army. At the same time, if there is a remedy for desertion it should be applied.

On Saturday of this week, Sept. 11, will be retired for age, Brigadier Gen. George David Ruggles, Adjutant General of the Army. At the time of his appointment to the head of the Adjutant General's Department, Nov. 6, 1893, we said editorially: "In the field and in the bureau for the past thirty-three years, Gen. Ruggles has exhibited qualities which eminently fit him for the position. His military record is of the best. Graduating from the Military Academy in 1855, he was appointed to the 2d Infantry and had his full share of frontier service. From 1857 to 1861 he was adjutant of his regiment, and in addition served for a time as Acting Adjutant General of the Department of the West. In 1861 he was appointed to the Adjutant General's Department and during the war his service was of the most distinguished character. He was engaged in many battles, including Cedar Mountain, the two days' fight on the Rappahannock in August, 1862, Waterloo Bridge, Gainesville, Groveton, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Snicker's Gap, Hatcher's Run, assault and capture of Petersburg, the pursuit of Lee's Army and the closing scene at Appomattox Court House. Four brevets, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier General in the Regular Army and Brigadier General of Volunteers, attest his gallantry, the last being 'for meritorious services' during the operations resulting in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee."

The Italian military journals draw attention to the strange fact that in duels between officers and civilians, of which there have been many of late, the former are worsted nine times out of ten. Col. Galli offers a somewhat paradoxical explanation of the indisputable fact by saying that there is too much fencing in the military schools, where the constant attention paid to correctness of position, lightness of thrust, etc., dulls the instinctive quickness of perception and execution, which is of far more importance on the ground. "Thirty to forty years ago," says Col. Galli, "when there was not so much fencing in the military schools, a civilian who crossed swords with an officer usually had good reason to repent his temerity."

From the "Librairie Militaire," de L. Baudoin, Paris, we receive a pamphlet containing the new rules for preventing collisions at sea. The rules are followed by diagrams of six semaphoric signals, illustrating the system.

The 100th anniversary of the launching of the U. S. S. Constellation, now attached to the training station at Newport, R. I., was celebrated there Sept. 7. The vessel was launched at Baltimore and has figured prominently in the country's history. A salute was fired at noon, and the vessel was illuminated at night, and all day long the ship was crowded with visitors. Suspended from the foreyard were the two dates in incandescent lights, "1797-1897."

Information has reached the Navy Department of a very successful yachting cruise in Chesapeake Bay, and the neighboring waters by members of the first class of naval cadets at the Naval Academy, in the yacht Robert Center, presented some time ago by the widow of the late Robert Center, of New York, to the academy. The cadet officers in charge were Nelson, Captain; Evans, Executive Officer; Smith, Navigator, and Sweet, Tardy and Watts, Watch Officers.

English officers stationed at Gibraltar are rejoicing because an improvement in the Spanish train service will greatly shorten the distance to England and enable the Guards, who are to be stationed there to run home for a few days' holiday. As the new Algebras Railroad runs through a lovely district of South Spain, it is probable that, during the winter especially, many passengers bound for the East, will join the steamer at Gibraltar, thereby escaping the terrors of the Bay of Biscay, in the same way as they do by traveling to Marseilles or Brindisi.

The Marquis of Salisbury's proposal for the constitution of an international commission representing the six Powers, to assume control of the revenues with which Greece will guarantee the payment of interest for the holders of old bonds, as well as payment of the indemnity loan, has been accepted by the Powers. The only remaining question is the dates for the payment of the indemnity. The Powers desire to insert these dates in the treaty of peace; but the British Ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, suggests that they leave the dates to be determined upon by the international commission.

For the information of our esteemed contemporary, the "Army and Navy Gazette," we may explain that, generally speaking, as soon as a vessel's anchor is "weighed," she at once makes her "way" through the water, by means of her motive power. She is then said to be "under way." When a vessel moves ahead she is said to have "headway," not head "weigh." The Standard Dictionary gives: "Underway: having headway, so as to progress through the water." That is correct. Luce's Seamanship, which has been a text book at the Naval Academy for the past thirty years, is authority for spelling the word underway.

The Quartermaster's Department has made the first distribution of samples of the new shoes that were lately manufactured at Philadelphia for the approval of the service. Seventy-five pairs were sent to Washington Barracks, and the same number to Fort Myer, Va. One hundred and fifty pairs were sent to each of the following posts: Forts Sheridan, Leavenworth, Riley, Douglas, D. A. Russell, Snelling and Vancouver and Plattsburg Barracks. The shoes are made in two weights and in two styles of last. They are all of lighter weight than those now generally used, and resemble custom made shoes. Reports from the commanding officers of the posts have been requested regarding the satisfaction they may meet with the troops.

Adj. Gen. Ruggles received a telegram Thursday morning saying that Capt. Samuel McConihe of the 14th Inf., died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, Wednesday evening, from Bright's disease. Capt. McConihe entered the Army as Captain of the 93d New York Infantry, January, 1862, and honorably mustered out as Major of Volunteers in February, 1865. He received six brevets for gallantry and meritorious services, the last being as Brigadier General of Volunteers for conspicuous gallantry at the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. In February, 1866, he was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the 14th Infantry in the regular establishment, and was promoted to the grade of Captain in February, 1876. He was one of the Senior Captains, and would have been promoted to the grade of Major had he lived a few months longer. His last service with his regiment was at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Secretary Alger is authority for the statement that Colonel Samuel Breck, Assistant Adjutant General, will be appointed Adjutant General to succeed General Ruggles. Consequently upon the appointment of Colonel Breck, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Ward will be promoted to the rank of Colonel, Major W. P. Hall to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain H. O. S. Heistand, 11th Infantry, will be appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General. Several changes in stations in the Adjutant General's Department will shortly be made in consequence of the retirement of General Ruggles. Colonel H. C. Corbin, now on duty at Governors Island, will be ordered to the principal Assistant of General Breck, at Washington. Colonel Merritt Barber, now on duty at the Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, at Chicago, will be ordered to New York. Colonel M. V. Sheridan, now on duty at St. Paul, will be ordered to Chicago, and Colonel T. Schwan, Adjutant General of the Department of the Platte, will be ordered to St. Paul.

The Navy Department is much gratified at the success of the Annapolis, which is the first of the new composite gunboats to go into active service. Only 17 months have elapsed since her keel was laid, and her constructive equipment and trials have progressed without friction and with entire satisfaction. She represents a class admirably adapted for service on foreign stations. Being equipped with sails as well as steam power, she can economize on coal expenditure, and her sheathing prevents her bottom from becoming foul, obviating the necessity of frequent docking. Commodore George Dewey, president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, reported unofficially to the Navy Department on Thursday that the Annapolis gave perfect satisfaction during her twenty-four hours' final acceptance trial at sea on Tuesday and Wednesday. An official report will be filed with the Department within a few days, in which the immediate acceptance of the vessel will be recommended. The Annapolis sailed Thursday from Fort Monroe for Pensacola, where she will relieve the Helena, which is to come north to Norfolk Yard to be overhauled and fitted out previous to her assignment for duty on the Asiatic station.

A new pioneering tool lately adopted for the Austrian infantry is of the nature of a pickaxe, and is adapted for work both in wood and mineral substances. Its length is a little over 17 inches, its greatest width about 10 inches, and its weight just over 2 pounds. It is to be carried generally fixed to the side of the knapsack, but may be hung to the belt behind the bayonet. With this tool trunks and branches of trees up to 4½ inches in thickness can be removed in three minutes, and those of 6 inches in five minutes, while trunks 12 inches thick can be cut through in a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. With one of the axes a hole has been cut through a 12-inch wall in ten minutes. The tool, however, is not intended for purposes of demolition, but for work in camp, such as the setting up of field ovens, wood-cutting, and the clearing of spaces from brushwood.

The President on recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy has reappointed Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The Secretary of the Navy is to be congratulated upon the wisdom of this selection, for Mr. Hichborn is not only the ranking officer of his corps, but is eminently fitted by his long service and varied experience for the duties of the position to which he has been reappointed. Commencing with the organization of the first Naval Advisory Board, of which he was a member, he has been identified continuously with the building of the new navy, and during his term as Chief of the Bureau marked advances have been made in the design of our vessels of war. Mr. Hichborn has an international reputation as Naval Architect, and aside from his professional reputation, is renowned for his executive ability and close application to business, and is revered by all who have come in contact with him for his courteous manners and kind consideration for subordinates. We congratulate him on his reappointment, and feel satisfied that the Navy will be greatly benefitted by the continuance of so thoroughly competent a head for the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The steam trials of the Japanese battleship Yashima which took place off the mouth of the Tyne, have just been brought to a most successful termination. The first official trial was made on July 13, with forced draught (1½ inches of pressure), and was of four hours' duration. The mean speed attained during the trial was 19.227 knots, while the mean of four runs taken over the Admiralty measured mile gave 19.46 knots. The mean power developed during the four hours was 14,075 horses, and there was an abundance of steam. Subsequently natural draught trials and trials with open stokeholds were made. The vessel steamed for six hours with open stokeholds. The mean speed attained during this period was 17.26 knots, while the mean of four runs over the measured mile gave 17.73 knots. The mean power developed during the six hours was 9,570 horses. The results were considered as highly satisfactory by the Japanese Commission, the speeds obtained in each case being practically a knot in excess of that required by the contract. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the ship's performance was the exceedingly small circle in which she turned. Her designer, Mr. Watts, has for many years attached very great importance to maneuvering in warships of all classes, and he has been most successful in developing this quality in the Yashima.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, in summing up the recent practice cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron, under Adm. Bunce, was quoted by a reporter of the New York "Sun" as follows: "The trip has been in every way more than satisfactory. The target practice under service conditions, the fleet maneuvers, the practice with the searchlights at night in discovering and sinking drifting targets have each and all been done in a way which reflects very high credit upon the Admiral, his Captains, and their officers and crews. The signaling, both at night and in the daytime, including the day signals with the Japanese fireworks, has been excellent. The rapidity and precision of the practice with the rapid-fire guns and the extraordinary accuracy with which the huge turret guns were fired were equally noteworthy. "There were several matters of less importance, like the successful use of carrier pigeons, which also deserved comment. In short, there is every reason to be satisfied with every detail of the management of the huge warships, from the conning towers to the engine rooms and gun turrets. This is the first time that such a squadron of modern ironclads has ever been under command of an American Admiral; indeed, it is the first time in peace that an American Admiral has ever commanded a squadron relatively so formidable compared with the warships of other powers. At last we are beginning to have a navy fit to uphold the interests of our people, a navy which, though too small in size, need fear comparison with no other as regards the quality of its ships and men."

ANNAPOLIS.

The following is the list of candidates who have passed both the mental and physical examinations up to Sept. 8 for admittance to the Naval Academy as cadets: Bryan A. Long, California; Lewis B. McBride, Pennsylvania; Thomas R. Kurtz, Minnesota; John Downes, Jr., at large; Sidney M. Henry, New York; Ernest A. Brooks, Tennessee; Ernest J. King, Ohio; John P. Jackson, New Jersey; Adolph Andrews, Texas; Wm. Norris, Pennsylvania; B. C. Allen, Kansas; Kelley D. Alsop, Mississippi; John H. Walsh, Washington; Newman R. Perry, South Carolina; William H. Steinhagen, Indiana; James J. Fitzpatrick, Louisiana; John F. Green, North Carolina; Claude Browne, Alabama; Samuel D. Price, Missouri; Raymond S. Keyes, Ohio; Frederick L. Oliver, North Carolina; George F. Blair, Michigan; Edward C. Hamer, Virginia; Leroy Brooks, Jr., Ohio; Edward E. Spofford, Vermont; Caspar Goodrich, Connecticut; Holden C. Richardson, Pennsylvania; Clarence A. Conway, Michigan; Charles S. Kerrick, California; Howard M. Lloyd, Illinois; George P. Brown, California; Joseph L. Hittman, Virginia; Rufus S. Manley, Kansas; John Rodgers, at large; John J. Hannan, Illinois; Arthur P. Fairfield, Maine; Oscar F. Cooper, North Carolina; Frank R. McCrary, Arkansas; John V. Babcock, Iowa; M. G. Cook, Kansas; Julius A. Furer, Wisconsin; David A. Weaver, Georgia; Joseph S. Lindsay, Kentucky; Jesse B. Gay, South Dakota; Russell Hastings, Ohio. The admission from the September examinations now foot up 45. Fifty-one in all passed mentally. Several will be given physical re-examinations, and two, who had failed on defective eyesight will, it is said, appeal their cases to the Surgeon General, requesting further examination. Richard C. Bundy, the colored youth who failed in the examinations, has received word from Congressman Shattuck, assuring him that he will have a reappointment if possible. His alternate, a white youth, will take the examination Sept. 15. Naval Cadet Neale, of Tennessee, member of the fourth class, who has been quite ill at the hospital, suffering with peritonitis, is now reported to be improving.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Cecil Miles and Capt. Michler have been the guests of Col. Worth, Governors Island, during the past week.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret McNeely, of Salisbury, N. C., and Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th U. S. Cav.

Col. J. C. McKee, U. S. A., of Butler, Pa., visited friends in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Windsor.

Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th U. S. Cav., on a short leave from Fort Myer, Va., is visiting friends at 125 Edgecombe avenue, New York City.

Troop A, 6th Cav., will leave Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 13 for Timonium, Md., to be present at the State Fair there from Sept. 14 to Sept. 17.

Mrs. Howard L. Waring has returned from California and is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Gregory McLoughlin, at Larchmont Manor on the Sound.

The meeting of the general court martial at Fort Wadsworth Sept. 13 for the trial of Capt. John P. Walker, U. S. A., has, we note, been deferred until further orders.

Mr. George M. Pullman, Miss Clara Barton, and Julian B. Hubbell are the representatives of the U. S. at the International Congress of the Red Cross, which assembles in Vienna Sept. 20.

Capt. H. J. McGrath, 4th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Vancouver Barracks, to take command of Troop E, in succession to Capt. Fred Wheeler, who has been selected for a tour on recruiting service.

The Hon. Henry H. Fay, who died at Newport, R. I., Sept. 8, was the brother of Prof. W. W. Fay, U. S. Naval Academy. The deceased gentleman held many prominent public positions during his lifetime.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Winfield Wade, of Seattle, Wash., daughter of the late Lieut. Edwin Lake Wade, U. S. R. C. S., to Charles Stanhope Cotton, Jr., son of Capt. Charles S. Cotton, U. S. N.

Col. Guy V. Henry, in command of the 3d Cavalry, at Fort Ethan Allen, has been ordered to duty with his regiment, the 10th Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. He will be succeeded at Fort Ethan Allen by Col. Samuel B. M. Young, now at Yellowstone Park.

The Rev. George Deshon, a classmate of Gen. Grant at West Point, who was graduated in 1843 second in his class and resigned in 1851, has been elected Superior General of the Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle in the State of New York, popularly known as the Community of the Paulist Fathers.

Columbus, Ohio, was in an enthusiastic frame of mind this week, owing to the reunion there of the Army of West Virginia on Sept. 8, 9 and 10. The gallant 6th and 17th Regiments of U. S. Infantry, Cols. Cochran and Poland, commanding, took part in the great parade on Sept. 9, and were much admired.

Capt. C. E. Nordstrom, 10th U. S. Cav., acting agent in charge of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, returned Sept. 8 to Santa Fé from the Zuni Indian village, where he has been investigating certain barbarities. On his suggestion four troops of cavalry will be sent to Zuni to aid the civil authorities in making arrests.

Naval Constr. Philip Hichborn, on the occasion of his reappointment as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, was the recipient of several floral tributes from his friends. Among them was a large and beautiful design of immortelles and roses, representing the turret of a battleship with two guns protruding.

We regret to note the sad affliction which has befallen Ensign Walter G. Richardson, U. S. N., by the death of his little daughter, Eleanor Valentine, an only child, which occurred at Bennington, Vt., Sept. 8, and only a few days after the death of her mother. The friends of Ensign Richardson will sympathize with him in his terrible bereavement.

Mr. John Bruce McPherson was married Sept. 8 at Marblehead, Mass., to Miss Cornelia Harndeer Wright. The bride wore a gown of cream Dresden silk. It was worn by her great-great-grandmother when, in 1787, she became the bride of Dr. Nathaniel Parker, of Salem. She carried a quaint old fan that went with it. The veil of old-fashioned lace was made by her great-great-aunt, Miss Duncan, of Haverhill, and her silver shoe buckles were worn on his wedding day by her father's great-grandfather, Col. Jacob Wright, a Revolutionary soldier of renown, and one of the pioneer settlers of New Hampshire.

It is never too late to get married. Gen. James Longstreet, formerly of the U. S. Army, who entered West Point in 1838, was graduated in 1842, resigned in 1861, and was a Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army, and has since the war held many prominent public positions, was married Sept. 8, at Atlanta, Ga., to Miss Ellen Dortch. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the Governor of the State. A dispatch says: At five minutes before the appointed time, General Longstreet, arrayed in a suit of conventional black with expansive shirt front and white tie, entered, escorted by his friend, the Hon. H. W. J. Ham, and taking position, awaited the coming of the bride. The General was in fine form. There was a wait of fifteen minutes for the bride. Soon the great door of the hallway opened and Miss Dortch, leaning upon the arm of Governor Atkinson, advanced to her position. As she neared it General Longstreet made an impulsive step forward and extending his hand took that of the bride. General Longstreet made the binding promise audibly, and Miss Dortch's promise was heard all over the room. After the ceremony the company broke up into a merry group, and all extended congratulations to the couple. General Longstreet declared to those who pressed around him: "Oh, I am not old at all. You don't know what life is until you reach my age." Among those present were the Hon. John Shannon and wife, Judge and Mrs. Gober, Frank Stanton, the Southern poet, and Colonel Douglas Glessner. General and Mrs. Longstreet have gone to Porter Springs in the mountains of this State to enjoy their honeymoon. The bride is about thirty-two years old, holds the office of Assistant State Librarian at a salary of \$800 a year, is a charming young woman, possessed of remarkable force of character, and is the first woman in Georgia to hold an office under the State government to which there is a salary attached. Her father conducted a weekly newspaper for many years at Barnesville, Ga., and after his death, being in very moderate circumstances, she assumed charge of the newspaper and conducted it for several years, being the first woman in the State to manage a newspaper. Next she started a daily newspaper in Milledgeville, being the pioneer woman in daily journalism in Georgia also.

Lieut. W. E. Gleason, 6th U. S. Inf., on a short leave, is at Van Wert, Ohio.

Col. L. L. Livingston, U. S. A., and family, are recent guests at the Intermont, Covington, Va.

Capt. H. L. Harris, 1st U. S. Artillery, and family, are spending a short vacation at Westport, N. Y.

Lieut. H. J. Hunt, 6th U. S. Inf., on leave, is visiting relatives at 2015 N street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Lieut. M. B. Saffold, 13th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Columbus, N. Y., is at present at Selma, Alabama.

Lieut. F. D. Ely, 13th U. S. Inf., and family, left Governors Island, N. Y., to spend a vacation at Plainfield, N. J.

Lieut. Warner H. Cowles, 16th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Spokane since July 6 last, is visiting at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieut. L. C. Wolf, Corps of Engineers, now visiting at Sheboygan, Wis., is due in San Francisco for duty early in October.

Col. T. A. Dodge, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dodge, arrived in New York from France Sept. 4 on the steamship La Touraine.

Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surg. U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week from a short visit to friends at Asheville, N. C.

Capt. William Ennis, 4th U. S. Art., is spending a few weeks' leave from Washington Barracks with friends at Newport, R. I.

Lieut. S. E. Sparrow, 21st U. S. Inf., sojourning with his family at Mattapoisett, Mass., has had his leave extended one month.

Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller, 9th U. S. Inf., is spending a short leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., with friends at New Haven, Conn.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., is making a great success of his Sunday evening lectures in the post chapel at Fort Sherman, Idaho.

Lieut. John Pope, Jr., 1st U. S. Artillery, left New Orleans, La., early in the week for Fort Monroe, Va., to be examined for promotion.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Russell, 14th U. S. Inf., who has been spending the summer at Plymouth, Mass., has had his leave extended two months.

Capt. W. A. Mann, 17th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, from detached service with the Illinois National Guard.

Secretary of War Alger has returned to Washington from a short vacation and Secretary of the Navy Long returns about the last of the week.

Maj. Chas. Porter, 5th U. S. Inf., and the 1st Battalion of the regiment, A, D, F and H, are now in camp at Waco, Ga., busy with small arms practice.

Capt. Frank Thorp and his light battery D, 5th U. S. Inf., now in camp in the Tyringham Valley, Mass., are having a busy time of it at target practice, etc.

Lieut. Gen. G. Digby Barker, Governor General of Bermuda, his family, and an aide-de-camp, and secretary are recent arrivals in New York to stay for a few weeks.

A portion of the 3d U. S. Cavalry at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is in readiness to start next week for Nashville for duty at the Tennessee Exposition until Oct. 31.

Lieut. H. C. Hale, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Merritt, is on a short visit to friends in Buffalo, preparatory to going to Fort Niagara to witness the Department of the East rifle competition.

Maj. J. G. Ramsay, 5th Art., with Batteries H and I from Fort Hamilton, and E from Fort Wadsworth, went to Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 10, for a short tour of artillery practice.

Lieut. A. W. Yates, 9th U. S. Inf., was at Watertown, N. Y., this week, attending as a witness in the trial of Geo. Allen, a soldier of the 9th, for a murder committed at Sacket Harbor some months ago.

Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d U. S. Art., arrived in New York Sept. 4, from England, where he went some time ago with Professor Albert C. Crehore, of Dartmouth College, to make experiments, etc., in quick telegraphy.

Adml. Sir Nowell Salmon, V. C. British Navy, was expected to arrive in Boston, Mass., this week en route to the Sandwich Islands. Before starting for the West he will pay a promised visit to Rear Adml. G. E. Belknap, U. S. N.

Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th U. S. Art., and family, lately visiting in Russia, have for present address, care Drexel, Morgan & Co., Paris, France. They are expected home toward the end of this month.

Maj. A. H. Appel, Surg., U. S. A., on a short leave from Fort Porter, N. Y., has been attending the sessions of the 67th annual meeting of the British Medical Association, at Montreal, Canada.

Col. Geo. E. Glenn, Asst. Paym. Gen., U. S. A., stationed in New York City, met many old friends in St. Paul, Minn., this week while at Fort Snelling as a witness at the trial of Lieut. Morford.

Lieut. E. L. Butts, 5th U. S. Inf., left Governors Island Sept. 4, called to the West by the serious illness of his father. He was expected to join at Fort McPherson, Ga., this week, but will now not join there until early in October.

Col. Merritt Barber, Adj. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri, has left Chicago to spend until the middle of September on leave. By that time the question of new stations for several of the officers of the Adjutant General's Department will doubtless be decided.

Capt. G. A. Dodd, 3d U. S. Cav., reached Augusta, Me., this week and went into camp there for a few days. It is probable the troop on leaving Augusta for Fort Ethan Allen will stop at Tilton, N. H., to attend the Grange State Fair, Sept. 14 to 16.

Capt. T. T. Knox, 1st U. S. Cav., and a detachment of that regiment from Fort Riley are in camp this week at Kansas City in connection with the Horse Show in progress there. Officers and men have been accorded a hospitable and enthusiastic reception.

Minister to Russia Hitchcock has requested the detail of Maj. Henry G. Sharpe, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., as military attaché at St. Petersburg. Maj. Sharpe is at present on duty in Boston, and will receive orders to proceed to St. Petersburg in compliance with the request.

A Bar Harbor correspondent writes: Rear Adml. Uphur and Mrs. Uphur, who have been spending the summer here, have gone to Morristown, N. J. The Admiral is one of the most popular summer visitors who come here. While the squadron was here he took an active interest in the entertainment.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock, the recently appointed Minister to Russia, is a great-grandson of Col. Ethan Allen, who captured Fort Ticonderoga "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." His grandfather married the second daughter of Ethan Allen and took a prominent part in the early history of Vermont and was made United States circuit judge for the second circuit by President John Adams.

Mrs. Cole, of Fort Bayard, N. M., arrived in New York City last week en route to Atlantic City.

Lieut. G. W. Cole, 7th Cav., will report for duty next week at the Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill.

Chaplain R. W. Springer, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., Sept. 4, from a short sojourn with his family.

Capt. N. P. Phister, 1st U. S. Inf., and family have returned to Fort Leavenworth, and soon start for the Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. Charles Morris, 5th U. S. Art., is spending a few weeks' leave from Fort Wadsworth for the benefit of his health at Amherst, Mass.

Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., 4th U. S. Art., and Mrs. Hero, on a European tour, have for present address, care Brown, Shipley & Co., London, England.

Capt. R. K. Evans, 12th U. S. Inf., is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth, on his way back to Fort Niobrara, after having made an inspection of the Mississippi National Guard.

Capt. D. J. Craigie, 12th U. S. Inf., was expected at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., this week on a short visit to his daughter and son-in-law, prior to entering upon a tour of recruiting duty in the East.

Capt. W. P. Rogers, 17th Inf., in command of a battalion consisting of Companies B, C, F and G, rejoined at Columbus Barracks Sept. 4 from a tour of small arms practice at the Fort Thomas rifle range near the Licking River.

Dr. and Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Garrard, wife of Capt. Garrard, 9th Cav., have returned from a hunting and fishing trip through French River, Lakes Nipissing, Mamesogameine and Kennebonauguscogomog, Ontario.

It is reported that John D. Rockefeller, of Standard Oil fame, with other American capitalists, is trying to corner the Canadian nickel mines, concerning which Prof. Austen Roberts, the metallurgist of the British Mint, has made such a favorable report.

Peter Smith, of the 21st Infantry, stationed at Plattsburgh, N. Y., is an ex-member of the 8th Separate Co., N. G. N. Y., of Rochester, and is visiting that city on a three months' furlough. He is fond of the regular service, and says he could not be driven out of it.

Adml. Beardslee, who has just been relieved of the command of the Pacific Squadron by Rear Adml. Miller, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1, on the steamer Australia, from Honolulu. He has been assigned to duty as Chairman of the Examining Board, Washington, D. C.

Labor Day was celebrated at Gettysburg by the dedication of the monument of the 73d New York Regiment, known as the 2d Fire Zouave Regiment of New York, forming part of the Excelsior Brigade, which was commanded at the opening of the war by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

A news dispatch from Montreal says: "Although the report is denied officially, it is believed generally in well-informed circles that the object of Lord Chelmsford's visit is to investigate the defenses of Canada and the United States. He had a long conference to-day with prominent local militia officers. Lord Chelmsford will leave for New York in a few days."

The New York "Sun" says: "Mr. Long, of Massachusetts, is obliged to continue to appear truly nautical while his heart is with Blackstone rather than with Lord Nelson and Admiral Farragut. As if that were not enough, it is demanded of him that he shall go on producing armor-clads while the money required to buy armor with which to clad the armorclads is withheld by Congress."

The friends of Capt. Norton Strong, Med. Corps, U. S. A., will be glad to learn that the sudden illness which recently attacked him has proved much less serious than was at first apprehended. No alarm whatever is now felt by his family and it is confidently expected that he will soon be entirely restored to his usual state of health. Capt. Strong is stopping with his family at the Hotel Ontario, Chicago.

Brig. Gen. T. R. Mathews, 1st Brigade, Massachusetts Militia, has appointed Senator William H. Brigham, at present representing the 6th Middlesex District, in the State Senate, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice. He was at one time a member of the 5th Infantry, and was also chairman of the joint committee of the Senate and House on military affairs during the investigation of the militia last winter.

Fort Leavenworth items from the "Times" are: Capt. Hammond of the Engineering Department has taken the photographs of the cavalry and infantry captains here for examination for promotion as well as of its officers of the board examining these officers. Among the cavalry captains were Pratt, 10th; Swigert, 2d; Cooper, 10th; Hennisee, 8th, and Fowler, 2d; and of infantry captains, Lincoln, 10th; Goodale, 23d; Dempsey, 2d; and Coolidge, 7th. Capt. Kendall, 6th Cav., has returned to Fort Myer, Va., having been found by the board physically incapacitated. He will remain in active service until promoted major, when he will retire. Capt. Swigert is stopping with Capt. W. B. Reynolds, and Capt. Cooper with Lieut. Moody.

During the visit of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., to Fort Wayne, Mich., Aug. 25, the 19th Infantry, under Col. Snyder, paraded for inspection and review, and made an excellent showing. In the evening the regimental band, under the direction of Principal Musician J. W. Whitley, rendered a concert complimentary to the General, the programme, which was finely rendered, being as follows: The Rifle Regiment March, J. P. Sousa (dedicated to the 3d U. S. Infantry); Grand Selection, Faust, Ch. Gounod; The Sword Dance (characteristic), George Voelker; Baritone Solo—Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, T. P. Rollinson (M. F. Cady); Hungarian Fantasia, Theo. M. Tobani; A Melange of Popular Songs, L. O. de Witt; The Star Spangled Banner.

The Schiller Theatre, Chicago, was opened for the first time since being remodeled on the night of August 30 with the romantic play by Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., entitled "Fort Frayne," adapted from his novel of that name. A large audience was present and the play was very favorably received. The Chicago "Times-Herald" referring to the occasion says: "Fort Frayne," the play made use of to introduce the new Schiller stock company, as based upon the story of a frontier Army post by Capt. Charles King, who has become famous for his blending of pioneer romance and reality to the stirring music of cavalry bugles. Love and war always form a most alluring combination when well set upon the stage, and while Capt. King's splendid descriptions of war's alarms on the bleak frontier and battles among the frowning foothills and grim canons cannot be made a stage reality, no other writer has so well preserved the sentiment as well as the chivalry of the lonesome military posts that are scattered through the great West. There can be no other verdict but that of success. The Schiller Company is an assured fact, and in its essence and pleasing literary and dramatic qualities "Fort Frayne" is a better play than "The Girl I Left Behind Me" or any other recent frontier drama."

Capt. E. L. Randall, 5th U. S. Inf., of Fort McPherson, Ga., was expected at Fort Snelling, Minn., this week as witness in the case of Lieut. Morford.

Capt. John W. Dillenback, 1st U. S. Art., at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion, will spend three months in the North before returning to San Antonio.

Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General at Havana, arrived in New York Sept. 8, with his son, Fitzhugh Lee, Jr. After visiting another son at West Point he goes to Washington, thence to his home in Virginia.

Miss Natalie Bayard Dresser, daughter of the late George Warren Dresser, who resigned from the 4th U. S. Artillery in October, 1865, was married Sept. 8, at Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., to Mr. John Nicholas Brown.

Maj. J. S. Loud, 3d Cav., whose recent promotion took him from the 9th Cavalry, has been presented by his former troop, D, of the latter regiment, with a handsome field officer's equipment as a token of appreciation and esteem.

Col. W. H. Powell, 9th U. S. Inf., has followed his recent assumption of the command of his regiment and the post of Madison Barracks by issuing a general order based upon the cardinal principle that "military duty will be considered of the first importance in the administration of the affairs of this post."

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Lieut. Col. A. A. Harbach, Capt. J. D. Poindexter, Lieut. G. F. Barney, Capt. J. M. Cabell, Grand Hotel; Gen. C. McKeever, Murray Hill; Capt. C. S. Smith, Gerlach; Maj. F. E. De Courcy, Col. C. W. Foster, Park Avenue; Col. T. A. Dodge, Waldorf; Capt. G. F. Cooke, Sturtevant.

Miss Jeannette Halford, daughter of Maj. Elijah Halford, Paym., U. S. A., was married Aug. 26, at Denver, Col., to Asst. Surg. H. M. Hallock, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Logan. A wedding supper followed the ceremony. Many very choice and elegant gifts were received from far and near. Miss Halford is well known in Washington, where she resided for many years with her father, when he was private secretary to President Harrison.

Capt. G. S. Grimes, 2d U. S. Art., of Fort Sheridan, having recently attended Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, the Chicago "Times-Herald" says: "There are few things in the drill of soldiers of all kinds that Capt. Grimes does not know all about. He admitted, however, that the Aurora Zouaves can give him pointers. Of course, he handles men who fight with big guns, but, all the same, he knows not little about those who walk and shoot with Krag-Jorgensen rifles. The work of the Zouaves delighted the Captain. He admired every evolution, and he did not care who knew he was admiring the boys from the little Illinois town who can make Emperor William's crack warriors open their eyes in astonishment."

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., in a recent letter to the Kansas City "Times" concerning the proposed physical examinations of applicants for appointment to the corps of chaplains, says: "Such examinations ought always to have been held, and their results accepted. The chaplains' corps has been the 'dumping ground' for ministerial physical wrecks. Old and infirm ministers have been appointed time and again by the exercise of political influence, simply to relieve relatives and friends of the burden incident to their support in their last days. This is a notorious fact which has afforded a basis for much of the ridicule and contempt heaped upon the corps. Nearly one-third of the corps is ineffective to-day from physical infirmities."

Last week we briefly referred to the fact that a medal of honor had been bestowed upon Dr. Gabriel Grant, a distinguished physician of New York City, for eminent services in the field during the war. A correspondent of the New York "Sun" writes: "Dr. Grant's whole career in the Army was distinguished by great gallantry no less than professional skill, the particular incident at the battle of Fair Oaks, for which the medal was bestowed, being only a single illustration of many examples of his soldierly devotion. The story of the gallant conduct of the surgeons of the Army would afford one of the most glorious records of the war, but among them all none in any department of the military service deserves higher honor than that now accorded to Dr. Gabriel Grant."

Mr. Henry Labouchere, in "Truth" renews the mysterious hints which have been in circulation since the death of Lieut. Von Hahnke, of the German Navy, son of Gen. Von Hahnke, Chief of Emperor William's military cabinet, who met his death by drowning in July last, while accompanying His Majesty on his trip to the Northland aboard the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. In so doing Mr. Labouchere once more publishes the intimation that the Lieutenant's death was a sequel to the black eye which Emperor William received at about that time. According to one story the Emperor so coarsely abused Lieut. Von Hahnke that the latter committed suicide. Finally, still another version of the affair is that the Lieutenant, stung by the Emperor's sharp words, resented them to the extent of blacking His Majesty's eye and then took his own life.

Secretary of War Alger, in a recent letter to Lieut. Col. John W. French, 23d U. S. Inf., says: "While your services in assisting Acting Master Hayes of the Navy in obstructing the channel of the James River on the night of Jan. 25, 1865, are recognized as of very high value, and your conduct as characterized with great gallantry, I regret to say that it is out of my power to secure an award of the Congressional medal in your very meritorious case. The act of Congress under which medals are presented, as interpreted by the President does not authorize the presentation of the medal for service, no matter how gallant and distinguished unless 'in action.' The act described in the paper filed appears to have taken place at night, and not under fire. While the danger was no doubt very great, the service does not appear to have been 'in action.' An adverse decision is therefore given."

Capt. John Green Ballance, 22d U. S. Inf., who has recently been detailed for duty at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., is the subject of a very complimentary article by a recent issue of the Galesburg "Evening Mail." He has, says the paper, had an unusually wide and varied experience as an Army officer, having served in nearly every department of the service, and every section of the Union. Col. Swaine, when Colonel of his regiment, wrote: "Very few if any officers of the Army have been called on to perform military duty in as many different capacities as Capt. Ballance. He is known throughout the Army for his correct performance of each. His capabilities as an executive officer are of the highest. The extensive personal work in the line of the Army of Capt. Ballance, together with his wide experience in the staff, and his close observation and study of method in use in foreign armies, especially fit him for the duties of a professor of military science and tactics, and we predict that the corps of cadets of Knox College, of which we are all very proud, will reach a point of discipline and efficiency excelling the fondest dreams of its original and popular organizer."

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1897.

The delightful weather which we are now enjoying makes it difficult to realize that the summer is a thing of the past, and the autumn rapidly approaching. The realization is brought to us forcibly, however, by the change of programme from the out-of-door camp life to the resumption of academic duties.

The September members of the 4th class are few in number this year. Of the five candidates who reported, three were admitted, as follows: John Burke Murphy, Indiana; Prince Albert Oliver, Pennsylvania; Harry Temple Watts, Indiana. Delbert Amzi Gunder, Indiana, alternate to Murphy, passed the examination, but as his principal was equally fortunate, he was unable to enter.

Carlos Gutierrez, of Salvador, Central America, authorized to receive instruction at the Military Academy, by a joint resolution of Congress, was admitted on Aug. 31. Raymond Aaron Linton, Michigan, who passed the entrance examination in June, but was at that time under age, was admitted on Sept. 1.

The number of visitors at the post and in the vicinity still continues large as was shown by the attendance at the cadet hop on Saturday evening. Mrs. Parker assisted Cadet Williams in receiving the guests, among whom were the following young ladies: The Misses Huse, Bowling, Hallett, Birnie, Totten, Annie Davis, J. Ward, Craney, Campbell, Huxford, Brosseau, Van Nest, Leferts, DuBarry, Wieting, Appleton, Ennis, Heath, Todd, Sumner, Fuger, Roe, Champion, Butler, Eleanor and Gertrude Parker.

The interest in football is revived with the approach of the season. Lieut. W. D. Connor, Engineers, is to coach the cadet team throughout September. Lieuts. Lott, '97; Bugge and Ames, recent graduates, will assist in the instruction of the home team. Lieut. Connor is quartered in Cadet Barracks. Cadet Nesbitt is captain, Cadet Davis, R. C., is manager of the West Point eleven. The series of games will be begun on Saturday, Oct. 2, and will include contests with the following college teams, Trinity, Wesleyan, Harvard, Tufts, Yale, Lehigh and Brown.

Miss Daisy Heath, daughter of Capt. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., is a guest of Mrs. Gordon. Capt. Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept.; Miss Birnie and Miss Totten are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bruff. Gen. John M. Wilson, Engineers; Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Waller have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lusk. Miss Fuger is visiting her sister, Mrs. King. Capt. William Quinton, 7th Inf., and Mrs. Quinton are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Mason. Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Benyard, Engineers; Col. William C. Church and Mrs. Church, New York; Capt. William Ennis, 4th Art.; Mrs. and Miss Ennis, Lieut. Ellwood W. Evans, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Harry LaT. Cavanaugh, Judge Horatio L. Wait, of Chicago, formerly of the Navy, and Mrs. Wait, have been among guests recently registered at the hotel. Miss Todd is a guest of her brother, Lieut. H. D. Todd, 3d Art.

THE NEW ARMY TARGETS.

The matches at Sea Girt were the first opportunity which the riflemen of the National Guard have had of testing the new Army silhouette targets. Their opinion, based upon this test, was strongly unfavorable to them, both for use in matches and for purposes of instruction.

They thought that the off-hand target was much too large for fine shooting, and not of a proper shape to render a score made upon it a true criterion of the skill of the firer. Its area is many times larger than the old eight-inch bulls-eye. A shot which strikes low and nearly a foot to the right will count five, although it justly should not score more than three. So also one which strikes at the right elevation and close to the left side of the figure so as to be far closer than the former, counts but four. One which is two inches below the center of the figure counts nothing, while one which strikes four feet below, if it ricochets into the target counts five. All these make luck counterbalance skill. They considered that the target was even worse for purposes of instruction. The object of this is to train a soldier to shoot as close as possible to a given point and to do this it is indispensable that he should know where his shots are going so that his errors may be seen and corrected. It is also important that he should be trained to shoot low. Upon this target, however, the low shots go into the bank, and if the earth is damp cannot be seen. The men therefore always shoot high, so as to see where their shots strike.

General Wingate and a number of others were of the opinion that if there was any military value in practicing at a mark of this shape (which they did not believe) that it should be reduced in size and that its base should be placed upon a horizontal line bisecting the center of the target. The lower half of this might be colored green to represent the ground. The target would then resemble a man lying down as much as the present one does, which is not much. If this was done a low shot would be seen and given the value which justly belongs to it, and a high one no more. At the same time the men would be trained as they ought to be, to shoot low.

The mid range target brings in the element of luck to about the same extent as the other. A high shot to the left will hit the elbow of the kneeling figure and count five, while a shot six inches below, which is a much better one, counts but four. Close shots under the figure count nothing, while very low shots, if they ricochet, count as bulls.

It was pointed out that the marksman can control his elevation much easier than the effect of the wind. Yet this target being practically a perpendicular line, gives no greater score for a good elevation than for a bad one. Both count five, while close side shots count but four. This is reduced to an absurdity when it is recalled that the bullet from the new Army rifle is greatly affected by the wind. Yet the rifle is not furnished with a wind gauge by which the effect of the wind may be counteracted.

The same general objections also apply to the skirmishing target, the shots striking the open spaces between the figure, into which space the bullets are easily carried by the wind, counting as misses. In other words, the targets were considered by the practical shots of the National Guard as being "theorists' targets" which the National Guard should have as little to do with as possible.

BATTERY D, 5th ART., IN CAMP.

Tyringham, Mass., Sept. 2, 1897.

The custom of sending one of our Army light batteries into camp at Tyringham seems to have been established for good. It will be remembered that Capt. Dillenback, of Battery K, brought his men to the Berkshire Hills, and went into camp in the Tyringham valley in July of

1895, where he devoted his time to field drills and target practice for about a month. Later in the season Capt. Field, of Battery B, brought his men from Fort Adams, at Providence, R. I., and camped on a side hill for twelve days. Since that time Battery K has changed places with Battery D, 5th Artillery, of Presidio, California, and to-day, just before 1 o'clock, the latter swung into the same field on the side hill, and made camp where they expect to remain until about the 1st of October.

Battery D is commanded by Capt. Thorp, assisted by H. C. Carbaugh, 1st Lieutenant; O. F. Straub, 1st Lieutenant, and C. P. Summerall, 2d Lieutenant. The start from Fort Hamilton was made on Tuesday, Aug. 24, and a nine days' march brought them to the camp in Tyringham. The line of march lay through Van Cortlandt Park, where camp was made the first night; White Plains on the second, thence through Chappaqua and Croton Falls, stopping at Paulding over Sunday, thence to Lakeville, Ct., and South Egremont, Mass., and finally through Great Barrington to Tyringham. The battery consists of 65 men besides the 4 officers, 53 horses, 4 field pieces, and a hospital corps composed of a steward and one private, with ambulance and necessary chests. During the war it was known as Griffin's Battery, and was attached to the Army of the Potomac, where it was in service from the first battle of Bull Run through to the end. During the last winter, under the auspices of Gen. Howard Carroll, of Gov. Black's staff, Capt. Dodd's troop of cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen, at Burlington, Vt., gave exhibition drills at Madison Square Garden for the benefit of the National Guard Free Bed Fund, in which entertainment Capt. Thorp's Battery took a prominent part and received enthusiastic applause. This was a social function as well as a charity affair, and the proceeds netted were considerable.

As were the others so is this battery here for field maneuvers and target practice. Capt. Thorp intends to begin the latter as soon as the ammunition arrives, probably the fore part of next week. The plan is to purchase lumber and make four targets; one representing a four-gun battery, one a company of infantry in line, one a company of infantry in column of fours, and the last a company of infantry kneeling as skirmishers. The gunners will fire at these targets without knowing the distance, and Capt. Thorp hopes by the time one hundred rounds have been fired to have his men even better trained in ranging the sights. As for the residents of Tyringham, they remember the pleasant experiences with Uncle Sam's boys two years ago, and welcomed to-day these new visitors with right good will.

H. C. JR.

PARSONS-CORBIN.

The sun has seldom shone upon a prettier scene than that at Governors Island on the afternoon of Sept. 7, the occasion of the marriage of Miss Katharine Corbin, younger daughter of Colonel Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A., to Mr. William Usher Parsons, of New York City. Colonel Corbin's house was beautifully decorated outside and inside with flags, flowers, etc., and the intervening space, outside, between the house and the headquarters building, was liberally dotted with marquees, chairs, settees, etc., for the convenience of those who attended the ceremony, and the reception which followed. Governors Island, with its well-cut lawns, its trees and shrubs, is well adapted for such occasions as this, and certainly it never looked more charming or picturesque than at this auspicious wedding. The mixture, too, of the military with the civil was another element which served to enhance the picturesqueness of the occasion.

At about 4.15 p. m. the bridal party left Col. Corbin's quarters to walk the short distance to the church, the bride leaning on the arm of her father, who was in full uniform. She was accompanied by Miss Lewellyn Parsons, Miss Milne, and Miss Kittredge, of New York; Miss Miles, of Washington; Miss Greely, of Boston; Miss Stoddard, of New Haven; Miss McElroy, of Rochester; Miss Edith Williams, of Detroit; Miss Hunkins, of Chicago, and Miss Seccomb, of Washington, Conn. Palms and masses of white hydrangeas decked the interior of the chapel, and amid the flowers were the Yale colors—the latter in compliment to the bridegroom, who is a graduate of Yale. The bridal procession walked up the aisle to the strains of "Lohengrin." It was headed by the ushers, Joseph Parsons, C. Milne, Rutherford Hayes Corbin, and Dr. J. Bentley Squier, of New York City. The bridesmaids, Miss Parsons, Miss Charlotte Parsons, Miss Abigail Parsons and Miss Louise Parsons, all sisters of the bridegroom, followed. Miss Bertha Phillips, of Chicago, the maid of honor, preceded the bride. The bride was in white organdie, with white satin ribbon and lace insertion made over white silk. Long gloves met the elbow sleeves, and the tulle veil was secured with orange blossoms and a diamond sunburst presented by the bridegroom. Her bouquet was composed of white carnations.

The bridegroom was assisted by his brother, Mr. Henry Parsons, as "best man." The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of Trinity Church, performed the ceremony, and Colonel Corbin gave his daughter away. The reception at the house of Colonel Corbin was like a gay garden party. Mr. and Mrs. William Usher Parsons stood on the wide porch to receive congratulations. The exotics, buffet-tables, and oriental rugs, etc., which dotted the spacious lawn made the scene and the occasion perfect. The Governors Island Band and the band of the 5th U. S. Artillery from Fort Hamilton furnished the music, and was a delightful adjunct of the occasion. An informal hop in the spacious headquarters building wound up the wedding festivities, and amid innumerable godspeeds the happy couple left on a short trip, and on their return will enter upon possession of their cottage at Irvington on the Hudson. To enumerate those who were present at the wedding would take more space than we can allot. Among them were, Mrs. W. D. Beckham, of Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. R. Foos, of Washington; Major General Merritt and staff, General and Mrs. Rodenbough, Dr. and Mrs. Bleything, General and Mrs. Bartlett, John Corbin, Major and Mrs. Ramsay, Captain and Mrs. Carson, General and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, General G. M. Dodge, Lieutenant and Mrs. Greene, Colonel and Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, Colonel and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruiger, Colonel and Mrs. W. C. Church, Mrs. Livor, Miss Livor, Mrs. James D. Goin, Captain Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Calvin S. Brice, Major J. R. Myrick, Mr. and Mrs. Anzi L. Barber, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, and Mr. O. G. Villard, Sherman Hall; Colonel F. L. Guenther, Miss Guenther, Lieutenant Johnson, Major and Mrs. Hall, Miss Van Wyck, Murat Halstead, Lieutenant W. W. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Blanchard, General and Mrs. Barnes, Captain and Mrs.

Wood, Miss Bliss, Lieutenant and Mrs. E. D. Hoyle, Lieutenant W. W. Galbraith, Colonel and Mrs. Robert Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Ada McVicker, General and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Corbin, widow of Samuel Corbin, a relative and life-long friend of Colonel Corbin; Mr. and Mrs. Hallett Allsop Borrow, Mr. and Mrs. Edgell, etc.

There are not many brides who have received so many tokens of love, affection and esteem as Mrs. Parsons. They came from all sections of the United States and numbered into the hundreds. To give a list of them all is impracticable. They included gold and silver articles innumerable, checks, etc., and occupied the space of one entire large room. Among those which attracted more immediate notice as relating to the two families were a diamond sunburst from the groom, a complete silver service and tea and coffee service, from the brother of the groom, Mr. Henry Parsons "best man"; enameled watch with fleur-de-lis pendant of pearls from a sister of the groom, large silver flower vase from Mr. Ed Parsons, silver salad bowl from Miss Lewellyn Parsons, a jeweled chain from Mr. Charles Parsons, Jr.; also a large number of hand painted plaques, plates, after dinner coffee service of silver, antique rugs, clock of gold and cup, tankards, candelabra, andirons and fender, Turkish coffee service of silver, antique rugs, clock of gold and enamel, bronzes, pictures, etc.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. L. F.—The Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth is only for Army officers. The troops there stationed are of course instructed in the usual military duties and exercises, and serve as well to assist the officers at the school in practical duties with troops.

ENGINEER writes: Supposing a "Separate Company" of the N. G. N. Y., is extended an invitation to visit a city and parade. The Captain canvasses his command to ascertain how many will volunteer to make the parade, and being satisfied that a sufficient number of men will go to make a fair showing accepts. We will say that they put up at the armory, and after the parade they return to it, say at about 5 o'clock. Before leaving the Captain tells the men that they will report back again at 6:15, in order to return. He says it in this way: "You will report here at 6:15 and those who do not return with the company will have to pay their own fare home." Now we will say that three of them remain and return on the next train and on their arrival home they are ordered by the 1st Sergeant to report three nights hence before the commissioned officers in their quarters at the armory. Well, they report and the consequence is, they fine them \$10 each to be paid two weeks from that night, and also suspend them that two weeks, with the condition that if the fine is settled by that time they be reinstated in the command, but if not they be dropped. Now I would like to know if this can be done legally and enforced, considering the way the Captain issues his order. I would also like to know if it be right to appear in citizen's dress to impose the fine.

Answer.—Although the parade was a voluntary one, when a man appeared in the uniform of the National Guard and reported for duty, he was under the orders of the Commanding Officer, and it was incumbent on him to obey orders and act in such a manner as becomes a soldier. In visiting another city it is especially important that members of a State military organization do nothing that will cast any discredit upon themselves or the command they represent. If members of the National Guard were allowed to run around a city as they pleased while in uniform, regardless of orders from superiors, they would be nothing but a mob, and unworthy of wearing the uniform of the State. It is perfectly proper that the delinquents in the case you mention be punished. The mere fact that the duty was voluntary does not offer any excuse to a man to "disobey orders," and after reporting in uniform he was responsible for a proper fulfillment of his duty and his behavior. Par. 216 of the Military Code requires that all members of a military court when on duty, to be in uniform.

RECENT DEATHS.

The Marquis de Rochambeau, who died at the Chateau Rochambeau, in the Department of Loire-et-Cher, France, on Sept. 4, after a long and painful illness, was a grandson of Count Rochambeau, who commanded the French forces during the war for American independence, and whose army, with that of General Washington, compelled Lord Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown in 1781.

Col. William John Lyster, U. S. A., retired, died at Sacket Harbor, N. Y., late on the evening of Sept. 3, from heart failure, caused by rheumatism. He had been unable to leave his room for about two weeks. Col. W. H. Powell, commanding the 9th Infantry at Madison Barracks, in a regimental order of Sept. 4, sums up the military career of the deceased officer as follows: "Col. Lyster never recovered from the serious cold he contracted in the early spring, and at the date of his retirement was too ill to undergo a journey to his home, but he unnecessarily vacated the quarters he was occupying at the post, to move to the adjoining village of Sacket Harbor, where he died. Col. Lyster was born at Tecumseh, Mich., June 27, 1833; entered the service as 1st Lieutenant of the 19th Infantry, May 14, 1861; and served throughout the War in the regular brigade of the Western Army. He was actively engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Smyrna Church, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Siege of Atlanta; the combats of Day WALK, Ky., Hoover's Gap, Tenn., Tunnel Hill, Ga., Buzzard's Roost, Ga., and in several skirmishes during the Atlanta campaign. He was brevetted, Captain, April 7, 1862, and Major Sept. 1, 1864; promoted Captain 19th Infantry, Aug. 9, 1864; Major, 6th Infantry, Oct. 13, 1886; Lieutenant Colonel, 21st Infantry, Aug. 1, 1891, and Colonel of the 9th Infantry, May 1, 1896, serving in the latter office to the date of his retirement, June 27, 1897. The sympathy of the entire regiment is extended to the family of the deceased in their bereavement." The funeral took place with military honors, the entire 9th Infantry participating. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter, who is the wife of Lieut. D. G. Spurgin, 21st U. S. Inf.

Brevet Maj. George Newman Bomford, Captain U. S. A., retired, who died suddenly at his residence in New York City, on Sept. 5, was a son of the late veteran officer, Gen. James V. Bomford, U. S. A., who died a few years ago. The deceased officer served for a few months in 1861 as a private of the 7th New York, was soon appointed a Lieutenant of the 42d New York Volunteers, and rose to be Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment. Mustered out in March, 1863, he enlisted in the 15th U. S. Infantry, in August, 1864, rose to Sergeant, and in November of that year was commissioned in the 7th U. S. Infantry; was transferred to the 18th Infantry in 1871, promoted Captain in 1882, and was retired in 1890 for disability incurred in the line of duty. During the war he served with much efficiency, receiving the brevets of Captain and Major for gallantry at Gettysburg and Fredericksburg.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR 18, SEPT. 2, 1897, W. D. A. G. O.

The following decision is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Checks.—Par. 3, Circular No. 10, A. G. O., Oct. 9, 1895, reads as follows:

"Officers, serving in and disbursing funds appertaining to more than one staff department, will, in issuing checks, confine the designation of their official capacity to their rank and the particular staff department to which the check drawn may belong."

The provisions of this circular are still in force and will be strictly observed.—(Orders Acting Sec. War, Aug. 14, 1897—60936 A. G. O.)

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

SAM'L BRECK, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 19, SEPT. 3, 1897, W. D. A. G. O.

Publishes a list showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the judicial districts in other States in which each has complied with A. R. 577.

G. O. 19, AUG. 30, 1897, DEPT. COLORADO.

The annual Department infantry competition will be held at Camp E. T. Jeffery, Colorado Springs, Colo., during September instead of October, as prescribed in General Orders, No. 16, current series, these headquarters, and will, immediately preceded by two days' preliminary practice, commence on the 22d of that month. The competition will be under the immediate supervision of Capt. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf.

W. D. A. G. O., SEPT. 7, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 4, 1897.

Promotions and Assignments.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art., to be Captain, Aug. 26, 1897, vice Cotton, 1st Art., retired from active service—to the 1st Artillery.

2d Lieut. William Lassiter, 1st Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 26, 1897, vice Harris, 1st Art., promoted—to the 1st Artillery.

Add. 2d Lieut. Johnson Hagood, 2d Art., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, Aug. 26, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Lassiter, promoted.

Transfers.

2d Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, from the 17th Infantry to the 21st Infantry, Aug. 31, 1897, vice Roberts, transferred to the 17th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, from the 21st Infantry to the 17th Infantry, Aug. 31, 1897, vice Donovan, transferred to the 21st Infantry.

Casualties.

Col. William J. Lyster (retired), died Sept. 3, 1897, at Sacket Harbor, New York.

Maj. William F. Edgar (retired), died Aug. 23, 1897, at Los Angeles, Cal.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, Dept. Comdr., will proceed to and inspect the posts of Fort Canby, Wash., Boise Barracks, Idaho, and Fort Walla Walla, Wash. He will be accompanied by 1st Lieut. W. S. Graves, 7th Inf., A. D. C., who will assist him in this duty, on completion of which those officers will return to these headquarters. (S. O. 126, D. C., Aug. 27.)

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M., Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota, will proceed to Miles City and Fort Keogh, Mont., on public business. (S. O. 112, D. D., Sept. 3.)

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Louisville, Ky., for inspection of cavalry and artillery horses. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

Post Chaplain Wm. H. Scott is retired on account of incapacity in active service. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Frederick G. Hodgson, Asst. Q. M., will be relieved from duty in charge of the construction of public buildings at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1897, and will then repair to Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty in office of Q. M. G.; Capt. Crosby P. Miller, Asst. Q. M., will be relieved from duty in the office of the Q. M. G. of the Army in Washington, and will then proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as Quartermaster at that post. (H. Q. A., Sept. 7.)

1st Lieut. George W. Burr, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on business pertaining to proof firing of 12-inch breech-loading rifle No. 1, model of 1896. (H. Q. A., Sept. 7.)

The leave granted Col. Merritt Barber, Asst. Adj. Gen., is extended twenty days. (H. Q. A., Sept. 7.)

A board of officers to consist of Maj. Alfred C. Girard, Surg.; Maj. Joseph K. Corson, Surg.; Maj. Curtis E. Munna, Surg., is appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., on Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1897, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Sept. 8.)

Capt. Junius L. Powell, Asst. Surg., will report on Sept. 22, 1897, to Maj. Alfred C. Girard, Surg., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Sept. 8.)

1st Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Missoula, Mont., and will report at Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 8.)

Capt. Walter L. Fisk, C. E., will report on or about Nov. 15, 1897, to Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E., president of the examining board appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Sept. 8.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. R. S. Woodson, Asst. Surg. (Jackson Barracks, Aug. 26.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payments due Aug. 31, 1897, in the Department of Columbia: Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paym. Gen., at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho; Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paym., at Vancouver Barracks, Fort Canby and Spokane, Wash., and Fort Sherman, Idaho. (S. O. 125, D. C., Aug. 26.)

Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paym. Gen., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on Sept. 1, 1897, for payment of clerks and messengers at these headquarters. (S. O. 125, D. C., Aug. 26.)

Commy. Sergt. Rochus Scholgen, now at Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., will be sent to Fort Slocum, N. Y., on or

before Sept. 25, 1897, for duty, to relieve Commy. Sergt. Casper Hurst. (H. Q. A., Sept. 2.)

The leave granted Maj. John Pitman is extended seven days. (H. Q. A., Sept. 2.)

Hospital Steward William H. Mead, now at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., when relieved by an Acting Hospital Steward, for treatment in the hospital. (H. Q. A., Sept. 3.)

Add. 2d Lieut. Louis C. Wolf, C. E., will report in person on the expiration of his graduating leave to Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E., at San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 3.)

1st Lieut. Charles L. Potter, C. E., will be relieved from duty at San Francisco, Cal., under the immediate orders of Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E., on or about Nov. 1, 1897, and will proceed to and take station at Portland, Ore., and relieve Capt. Walter L. Fisk, C. E., of such portion of his duties as the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., shall indicate. (H. Q. A., Sept. 3.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding five visits to the works of the Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance, O., on official business pertaining to the inspection of disappearing gun carriages. (H. Q. A., Sept. 3.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Arthur MacArthur, Asst. Adj. Gen. (S. O. 99, D. T., Sept. 2.) Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., on official business pertaining to the development of smokeless powder for small arms. (H. Q. A., Sept. 3.)

Maj. Charles F. Humphrey, Q. M., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Mound City, Ill., on official business, pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, relating to the construction of the road from Cache River, Ill., to the Mound City National Cemetery. (H. Q. A., Sept. 3.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Sept. 10, 1897, or on the return to duty from leave of Capt. D. L. Brainard, C. S., is granted Lieut. Col. J. W. Scully, D. Q. M. Gen. (S. O. 206, D. E., Sept. 3.)

Capt. F. R. Egan, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty as medical officer for the troops ordered to Fort Hancock, N. J., for artillery practice. (S. O. 206, D. E., Sept. 3.)

The Commanding Officer of Fort Thomas, Ky., will send an Acting Hospital Steward to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., as soon as his services can be spared at the former post. (S. O. 206, D. E., Sept. 4.)

The leave for seven days granted Maj. Aaron H. Appel, Surg., is extended seven days. (S. O. 206, D. E., Sept. 4.)

Mrs. Etta Padgett has been appointed Hospital Matron at Washington Barracks.

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Cahill will report in person to the C. O. of Fort Preble, on Sept. 15, for discharge and subsequent re-enlistment. Upon re-enlistment Ord. Sergt. Cahill will return to Fort Constitution, N. H. (S. O. 209, D. E., Sept. 9.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave for one month is granted Col. Abraham K. Arnold, 1st Cav. (S. O. 158, D. M., Aug. 31.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Nov. 1, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav. (H. Q. A., Sept. 2.)

3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Capt. Henry L. Ripley, 3d Cav., is detailed in charge of post gardens. (Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 6.)

Capt. Francis H. Hardie, and 1st Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, Adj., 3d Cav., are detailed members of the G. C. M. at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (S. O. 208, D. E., Sept. 8.)

Capt. Franklin O. Johnson, 3d Cav., is granted leave of absence for two (2) days. (Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 7.)

5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Leave for twenty days on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the limits of the Department, is granted Capt. George H. Paddock, 5th Cav. (S. O. 98, D. T., Aug. 31.)

Upon return of 1st Lieut. Alonzo Gray, 5th Cav., to Fort Ringgold, 1st Lieut. Lester W. Cornish, 5th Cav., will be relieved from further duty at that post and ordered to rejoin his station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (S. O. 99, D. T., Sept. 3.)

The leave granted Capt. Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 7.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav. (Fort Myer, Sept. 4.)

2d Lieut. H. A. White, 6th Cav., is appointed exchange officer. (Fort Myer, Sept. 4.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Harman, 6th Cav. (S. O. 205, D. E., Sept. 3.)

The leave of absence granted Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 2.)

Lance Corp. A. O. Ahl, D. 6th Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. W. C. Short, 6th Cav. (Fort Myer, Sept. 7.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William Stanton, 6th Cav. (S. O. 161, D. M., Sept. 4.)

7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Junior Veterinary Surg. Charles D. MacMurdo, 7th Cav., will proceed from Fort Grant, Ariz., to Fort Apache, Ariz. (S. O. 70, D. C., Aug. 30.)

Senior Veterinary Surg. Daniel Lemay, 7th Cav. (Fort Grant, Ariz.), will proceed at intervals of every six weeks or two months to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for the purpose of giving instructions (A. R. 185). (S. O. 70, D. C., Aug. 30.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about Sept. 6, 1897, is granted Capt. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art. (H. Q. A., Sept. 3.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion at Fort Monroe, Va., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. John W. Dillenback, 1st Art. (H. Q. A., Sept. 4.)

The leave granted Maj. Jacob B. Rawles, 4th Art. (now Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Artillery), is extended ten days. (H. Q. A., Sept. 2.)

Corp. Chas. Anderson and guard will proceed to New Orleans to receive a deserter. (Jackson Barracks, Aug. 31.)

Pvts. D. McSweeney, H. and R. S. Bosch, D, have been appointed Corporals.

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. S. S. Jordan, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Sept. 3.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, 2d Art. (S. O. 206, D. E., Sept. 4.)

2d Lieut. M. G. Krayenbuhl, 2d Art., is appointed Post Adjutant. (Fort Schuyler, Sept. 2.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

Maj. James Chester, 3d Art., will be relieved from duty at Fort Canby, Wash., on Oct. 10, 1897, and will then repair to his home, Washington, D. C., where he is authorized to await retirement. (H. Q. A., Sept. 8.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th Art., is granted leave for seven days. (Washington Barracks, Sept. 2.)

2d Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, 4th Art., is detailed to perform the duties of Regimental and Post Adjutant. (Washington Barracks, Sept. 2.)

Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art., will supervise payment of troops on August muster. (Fort Monroe, Sept. 5.)

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, Sept. 8.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Leave for four days is granted 2d Lieut. C. H. McNeil, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 5.)

Corp. Edward Hollenberry has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. George Coughlin appointed Corporal in Light Battery D, 5th Artillery.

1st Lieut. E. F. McGlachlin, Q. M., 5th Art., and a detachment will proceed to Fort Hancock, N. J., to prepare camp, etc., for artillery practice. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 2.)

Corp. R. A. McDonald has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. George Geiling appointed Corporal in A, 5th Artillery.

A handsome roster of commissioned officers of the 5th Artillery has just been issued from the regimental press.

1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Nat P. Phister, 1st Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 2.)

1st Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 1st Inf., will proceed to Richmond, Va., and report to the Governor of Virginia for duty with the volunteers of that State. (H. Q. A., Sept. 8.)

4th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

The extension of leave granted Lieut. George B. Duncan, Adj., 4th Inf., is further extended fifteen days. (H. Q. A., Sept. 2.)

5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

Sergt. Maj. F. H. Randolph, 5th Inf., is temporarily attached to the 1st Battalion, going to the target range, near Waco, Ga. (Fort McPherson, Aug. 30.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. E. L. Butts, 5th Inf. (S. O. 206, D. E., Sept. 4.)

6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Capt. R. B. Turner, 6th Inf., will witness payment on August muster rolls. (Fort Thomas, Sept. 1.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. W. E. Gleason, 6th Inf., is extended ten days. (S. O. 208, D. E., Sept. 8.)

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Leave for three months and twenty-five days, to take effect on or about Sept. 22, 1897, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Alfred Morton, 9th Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 2.)

The 9th Infantry will be formed on Sept. 5 as funeral escort to the remains of the late Col. William J. Lyster, U. S. A. (retired). (Madison Barracks, Sept. 4.)

2d Lieut. H. F. Rethers, 9th Inf., will report to the Commanding Officer, Co. H, for duty. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 2.)

Sergt. P. Welsh, G, 9th Inf., is detailed Acting Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 1.)

The leave for seven days, granted 1st Lieut. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., is extended seven days. (S. O. 207, D. E., Sept. 7.)

Capt. John A. Baldwin, 9th Inf., will proceed to Phoenix, Arizona Territory, for duty with the National Guard. (H. Q. A., Sept. 8.)

10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Capt. Stephen Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf., will repair to Washington, D. C., for duty in the War Records Office. (H. Q. A., Sept. 7.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Mathew E. Saville, 10th Inf., is extended five days. (S. O. 161, D. M., Sept. 4.)

11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

In Co. B, 11th Inf., Pvt. Albert Vogt was, on Sept. 2, appointed Sergeant, vice Callery, discharged.

12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The following promotion and appointment were on Aug. 29 made in Co. D, 12th Infantry: Corp. Daniel Arundell, to be Sergeant, vice Conofe, retired, Lance Corp. Squair P. Jones, to be Corporal, vice Arundell promoted.

2d Lieut. Wm. M. Wood, 12th Inf., detailed for two years' course of instruction from Sept. 1, at Fort Leavenworth Infantry and Cavalry School. (H. Q. A., Sept. 9.)

13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Candidate Pvt. James V. Heidt, 13th Inf., having re-enlisted, has been assigned to Co. H.

1st Lieut. A. P. Buffington, 13th Inf., is appointed Signal Officer and Acting Engineer Officer. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 1.)

1st Lieut. H. D. Styer, 13th Inf., will distribute pay on August pay rolls. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 1.)

Corp. H. Quackenbush, E, 13th Inf., and Corp. A. Weishaar, A, have been promoted Sergeants. Lance Corp. A. M. Quinn, A, appointed Corporal.

2d Lieut. W. A. Sater, 13th Inf., will proceed to Fort Niagara for duty at rifle competition. (Fort Porter, Sept. 3.)

Sergt. J. H. Weldin, G, 13th Inf., is detailed Overseer in Q. M. D. (Fort Porter, Sept. 3.)

Sergt. M. Timmins, D, 13th Inf., will proceed to Fort Niagara to take part in rifle competition. (Fort Columbus, Sept. 2.)

2d Lieut. W. Newman, 13th Inf., will proceed to Fort Niagara and report as witness before G. C. M. (Fort Porter, Sept. 2.)

Pvt. R. S. Smith, C, 13th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Promotions have been made as follows: Pvt. D. H. Briggs, E, to Corporal; Corp. E. C. Newell, G, to Sergeant; Corp. J. N. Surgeon, G, to Sergeant; Pvt. J. H. Weldin, G, to Sergeant; Pvt. M. D. Williams, G, to Corporal; Pvt. I. S. Grady, G, to Corporal.

2d Lieut. P. B. Malone, 13th Inf., is appointed Signal Officer and Engineer Officer. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 3.)

2d Lieut. P. B. Malone and L. H. Bash, 13th Inf., are detailed on duty at the Department rifle competition and will report to Capt. W. Auman in charge. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 6.)

Pvt. W. F. Caldwell, Co. B, 13th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

The probability now is that the headquarters and band of the 13th Infantry will be transferred from Fort Niagara to Fort Porter, about the end of September.

The headquarters and band, 13th Infantry, will, at as early a date as may be convenient, proceed to, and take station at, Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 209, D. E., Sept. 9.)

14th INFANTRY.—COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON.
Leave for four months, to take effect Nov. 1, 1897, is granted Capt. Leon A. Matile, 14th Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 4.)

Ordinary leave for two months, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Lieut. Col. George B. Russell, 14th Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 3.)

17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.

Sergt. Wesley Baughu, Co. D, 17th Inf., is detailed on extra duty as school teacher. (Columbus Bks., Aug. 30.)

1st Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, Q. M., and 2d Lieut. B. F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., are detailed counsel in cases before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Aug. 30.)

Leave for two days is granted Capt. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, Sept. 17.)

On Friday morning, Sept. 3, the 2d Battalion, 17th Infantry, with band, marched out of Columbus Barracks to act as escort to President McKinley, Commander-in-Chief, from the Union station in Columbus to the Great Southern Hotel and from thence to the State Fair grounds and return. Capt. L. M. O'Brien was in command and Lieut. Perry Adjutant. Col. Poland accompanied the command to the place of rendezvous and filled the position of Grand Marshal of the parade. Lieut. Wren, Adjt., and Lieut. Dowdy, Q. M., accompanied the Commanding Officer as aides.

18th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

Leave for twenty-five days is granted Capt. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf. (S. O. 99, D. T., Sept. 3.)

Capt. Charles McClure, 18th Inf., will repair to Washington and report to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for special duty in his office. (H. Q. A., Sept. 7.)

21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Solomon E. Sparrow, 21st Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 3.)

2d Lieut. W. M. Morrow, 21st Inf., is attached to Co. F for duty. (Plattsburg Barracks, Sept. 4.)

Leave for three days, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-three days, is granted 2d Lieut. D. G. Spurgin, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Sept. 1.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. David G. Spurgin, 21st Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 206, D. E., Sept. 4.)

23d INFANTRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Edwin B. Bolton, 23d Inf. (S. O. 99, D. T., Sept. 3.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Spokane, Wash., Sept. 13. Detail: Maj. Jas. Chester, 3d Art.; Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury, 16th Inf.; Capt. Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf.; Capt. William C. McFarland, 16th Inf.; Capt. William Lassiter, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward C. Carey, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin T. Simmons, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler, 16th Inf.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 125, D. C., Aug. 26.)

The meeting of the G. C. M., instituted at Fort Wadsworth, by S. O. 192, is deferred until further orders, and Capt. Charles G. Penney, 6th Inf., Judge Advocate of the court, now at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., will return to his station. (S. O. 209, D. E., Sept. 9.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, are announced: Capt. Henry L. Harris (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 1st Artillery), to the 1st Artillery, Battery H, to date from Aug. 26, 1897, vice Cotton, retired; 1st Lieut. William Lassiter (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery), to the 1st Artillery, Battery I, to date from Aug. 26, 1897, vice Harris promoted; Addl. 2d Lieut. Johnson Hagood, 2d Art., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, Light Battery K, Aug. 26, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Lassiter, promoted. (H. Q. A., Sept. 3.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Daniel Brown, Troop I, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Sergt. Edward Bookrum, Co. E, 24th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah; Corp. John Denny, Troop C, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb.; Artificer Charles Young, Battery L, 1st Art., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Artificer Louis Hotz, Battery E, 5th Art., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 2d Class Pvt. Patrick Himin, Co. A, Battalion of Engineers, Willets Point, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Sept. 7.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the president, at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. William H. Heuer, C. E.; Maj. Charles E. L. B. Davis, C. E.; Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg. The junior Engineer Officer will act as recorder. (H. Q. A., Sept. 8.)

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

The following named officers are detailed for duty, and in the capacities herein indicated, in connection with the annual Department infantry competition, which will be held at Camp E. T. Jeffery, Colorado Springs, Colo., commencing on Sept. 22 next: Capt. Charles Dodge, 24th Inf., Officer in Charge and Chief Range Officer; Capt. D. A. Frederick, 7th Inf., in command of camp; 1st Lieut. Maury Nichols, 7th Inf., Adjutant and Ordnance Officer; 1st Lieut. C. B. Baker, 7th Inf., Quartermaster and Commissary; 1st Lieut. C. L. Collins, Adjutant, 11th Inf., Statistical Officer; 1st Lieut. A. E. Piper, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. D. Leitch, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. P. Jackson, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. McA. Palmer, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Albert Laws, 24th Inf., and 2d Lieut. S. V. McClure, 7th Inf., Range Officers. All will report for duty to the Commanding Officer, Camp E. T. Jeffery, on Sept. 18, and those of them not already there will proceed to that place, arriving not later than that date. (S. O. 71, D. C., Aug. 31.)

The two companies, 2d Battalion, 7th Infantry, and one troop of 2d Cavalry, which proceeded to camp, Colorado Springs, on Aug. 6, will return to Fort Logan, Colo., upon completion of their target practice, and so much of par. 2, S. O. 52, c. s., D. C., as relates to the return of the remaining two companies of that battalion is revoked. The latter will remain at camp until the completion of the Department infantry competition and will proceed to that place, arriving not later than that directed in said order. (S. O. 71, D. C., Aug. 31.)

The target practice season for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is extended until Sept. 20, owing to absence of the troops from the post on detached service during a portion of the season prescribed. (S. O. 158, D. M., Aug. 31.)

The Inspector of Small Arms Practice will visit Camp E. T. Jeffery, Colorado Springs, Colo., and Fort Wingate, N. M., on public business in connection with the Infantry and Cavalry competitions. (S. O. 71, D. C., Aug. 31.)

At Fort Logan, Colo., Sept. 2. Detail: Capt. Frederick M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf.; Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav.; Capt. Jas. B. Jackson, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Daniel L. Howell, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. William H. Paine, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Samuel V. McClure, 7th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 71, D. C., Aug. 31.)

The leave for ten days granted Maj. Allan H. Jackson, Paymr. (Albuquerque, N. M.), is extended one day. (S. O. 71, D. C., Aug. 31.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, 11th Inf. (Whipple Barracks, Ariz.), with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (S. O. 71, D. C., Aug. 31.)

DEPARTMENT RIFLE AND CARBINE COMPETITIONS, 1897.

Infantry.	East.	Cavalry.
Fort Niagara, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1897.	Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 21, 1897.	
	Missouri.	
Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 17, 1897.	Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 27, 1897.	
	Colorado.	
Camp E. T. Jeffery, Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 22, 1897.	Fort Wingate, N. M., Sept. 27, 1897.	
	Platte.	
Fort Niobrara, Neb., Oct. 4, 1897.	Fort Robinson, Neb., Sept. 24, 1897.	
	Dakota.	
Fort Keogh, Mont., Sept. 13, 1897.	Fort Robinson, Neb., Competitors to report not later than Sept. 21, 1897.	
	California.	
Vancouver Bks., Wash., between Sept. 20 and 30, 1897.	Fort Wingate, N. M., Sept. 21, 1897.	
	Texas.	
Fort Clark, Tex., Oct. 11, 1897.	Fort Wingate, N. M., Competitors to report Sept. 21, 1897.	
	Columbia.	
Vancouver Bks., Wash., between Sept. 20 and 30, 1897.	Fort Robinson, Neb., Competitors to report not later than Sept. 21, 1897.	

The only competition which has so far commenced is that of the Department of the East, at Fort Niagara, under charge of Captain William Auman, 13th Infantry. The first and second days (Sept. 6 and 7) were devoted to preliminary practice.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Columbus Barracks, Sept. 8, 1897.

Mrs. Wren, wife of Adj. Wren, accompanied by her daughter Mary, who have been visiting relatives and friends at Grand Rapids, Mich., for the past few months, returned home last Wednesday evening.

The wife of Capt. J. M. Burns, accompanied by her children, returned last Wednesday evening from Mountain Lake Park, Md., where they have been spending the summer.

Capt. L. M. O'Brien returned last Sunday evening from Hamilton, O., where he was visiting for a couple of days. His daughter, Miss Charlotte, returned with him.

Mrs. Lyon, wife of 1st Lieut. H. G. Lyon, 24th Inf., who was visiting friends at Cincinnati, O., for several days, returned last week (Monday) and left the following Wednesday on a visit with friends at Leslie, Niagara County, New York.

Miss Egbert, daughter of Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, 6th Inf., arrived at the garrison last Monday on a visit to Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Mann.

Capt. C. S. Roberts returned from Governors Island, N. Y., last Monday, having completed his examination for promotion.

Mrs. Miner, wife of Maj. Charles W. Miner, 6th Inf.; Mrs. Atkinson, wife of 1st Lieut. and Adj. B. W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Hotchkiss, arrived at the garrison Monday evening and are the guests of Lieut. Clay.

Lieut. Col. F. E. Lacey and his son, Emmet, are at present very pleasantly quartered at the Normandie Hotel in this city.

Mesdames Saffarans and Lee, wives of Lieuts. G. C. Saffarans and H. R. Lee, 6th Inf., are stopping at the Normandie Hotel, this city.

The 1st Battalion (Cos. B, C, F and G), 17th Infantry, returned from the Fort Thomas (Ky.) rifle range on the 4th inst., having completed its annual target practice. Under the new firing regulations in force this year only six sharpshooters and fourteen marksmen were qualified in the battalion, as against thirty-three sharpshooters and fifty marksmen last year. The 2d Battalion (Cos. A, D, E and H), will leave on the 11th inst. for the range, and expect to complete its target practice and return to the post on or about Sept. 25, 1897. Sept. 8 the regiment escorted the distinguished visitors, connected with the reunion of the Army of West Virginia, from their hotels to the Auditorium, Columbus, O., where the exercises were held, and on the 9th will participate in the street parade, which will be part of the exercises in connection with the reunion.

Capt. H. O. S. Heistand, 11th Inf., who has resumed his duties at the War Department, after a month's absence in New England, is slated for appointment as an Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major, to fill the vacancy in that grade which will occur by reason of the promotions consequent upon the retirement of Brig. Gen. Ruggles, Adjutant General, on Saturday. Capt. Heistand has acted as military aid secretary to the President for several months.

A dispatch from Berlin, September 4, says: "The military excesses of the past week or two have been much commented upon. At Carlsruhe, during the course of an orgy held by the officers of the 11th Regiment, 1st Lieut. Knoll was suddenly and murderously assaulted with a sabre by Maj. Von Jacobi, the cause being a toast. A general fight ensued, lasting an hour. Two non-commissioned officers of the Guards Artillery Regiment, at Spandau, wantonly attacked and nearly killed with spades two civilians with whom they quarreled in a street.

A REPREHENSIBLE PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

The article in the "Journal" of August 28, "A Reprehensible Practice," voices, I am sure, the sentiments of most of the officers of the Army. We all know how most of the presentations, by enlisted men to their officers, are made, and it is difficult to see how the gift can be accepted under such circumstances. Doubtless all officers receiving such "marks of approbation" merit them, and much more, but surely the money purchasing the gift does not come spontaneously from every member of the company; surely some one enlisted man would rather see his pay go for needed articles, or, perhaps, even luxuries from the canteen. But with the 1st Sergeant collecting the funds, and making the presentation speech, such men find it both prudent and advisable to put in their share. In a service of over twenty years I have never seen this thing thought of or attempted, and when I read accounts of it I wonder what quality in the officer called it forth. Company commanders with whom I have served have done their duty conscientiously, and have won the respect and liking of their men, yet the latter have succeeded in restraining any desire they may have possessed to show it by buying shoulder knots or swords. And they always will unless coerced in some way. The practice is unmilitary beyond measure, and should be stopped. Why not enforce par. 5, art. 1, A. R., 1895. ARTILLERY.

WILLETS POINT, N. Y.

Some excitement was caused at Willets Point, Sept. 4, by the discovery that by means of the forgery of the names of Lieut. William V. Judson, C. E., Corp. Patrick Joyce, steward of the exchange, and James R. Powers, a bartender, the Billhars Company, manufacturing tobaccoists of New York, had lost \$67.50. The forgeries were discovered when Mr. Billhars called at the exchange and presented a check for \$67.50 drawn to the order of James R. Powers, on the Phoenix Bank of New York, and purporting to be signed by Lieut. Judson. He cashed the check for a well-dressed young man, who had presented a letter of introduction purporting to be signed by Corp. Joyce. The letter said the bearer, James R. Powers, for two years employed at the post, had recently married and was going into business as a tobaccoist at Bayside, L. I. He was recommended in high terms. Mr. Billhars congratulated him, took his order for a small bill of goods and cashed the check.

FORT KEOGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Little Annie Ulio celebrated her eighth birthday, Monday, Aug. 30, by giving a party to all the children of the garrison.

The troops returned from their annual practice march, Saturday, Sept. 4. The march was a very severe one and the men suffered greatly from a lack of good water and on account of the long marches in the intense heat. They marched up the Powder River, 90 miles, in five days, and took the same time in returning. A trooper of A, 8th Cavalry, had the misfortune to have his horse fall with him, breaking his arm.

Col. J. C. Bates returned to the garrison Friday, Sept. 3d.

Maj. Wheeler arrived at this post from St. Paul, Sunday, Sept. 5.

Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Nichols, 23d Inf., will visit Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Rowell in the near future.

Lieut. Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, arrived Sunday, 5th inst. Capt. Reade is the guest of Col. Lieut. Smith is the guest of Lieut. J. M. Morgan, 8th Cav. Lieut. Henry L. McCorkle, 25th Inf., Fort Missoula, and Capt. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, arrived Sunday, 5th inst. Capt. Reade is the guest of Col. J. C. Bates, 2d Inf.

The "Militar-Wochenblatt" publishes an important article in the line of what was said in the "Journal" of last week on the subject of infantry fire. The "Wochenblatt" is much afraid that, in training men to seek protection, they are trained to hide themselves, and that the military spirit of the offensive is apt to be destroyed. It is the right and duty of the officer, says our contemporary, to take account of losses, and to diminish them as much as possible, by utilizing the ground. But he must never be dominated by the fear of loss to the forgetting of the great fruits of success. The German military paper is so convinced of the danger that it says without hesitation that the training in the use of ground should be wholly eliminated from the education of the soldier, in so far as it relates to his personal security during the attack, or, as the regulations say, for the attenuation of the effect of the enemy's fire. Changes in armament have not changed human nature, and our contemporary is convinced that men will be only too willing to seek protection for themselves, without being specially trained in the art of finding it. It is for the leader to decide if the conformation of the ground is favorable and admits hope of success, but when the order to advance has been given, the man has no right to think of whether he shall go forward or not, or whether he shall find protection or not; above all things he must go forward. Nevertheless the "Wochenblatt" does not oppose the spirit of the German regulations, and would not habituate troops to despise the protective value of the ground they pass over, but it must be taught to them not as individuals, but as troops in the field, always under the order of their officers as to whether they shall seek its protection or not. "Let us expel from our ranks," says our contemporary, "this cult of protection and fear of loss; they can only have destructive influence upon the boldness of the troops and the spirit of the offensive in them."

In the "Fortnightly Review," Lieutenant General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan demonstrates the very grave condition of inefficiency into which the English Army has been brought as the outcome of the present system. Sir Henry holds that this is due wholly and solely to defective organization.

It is expected that the Cincinnati will be ordered to sail for the South Atlantic station to relieve the Lancaster about the end of the present week. The work now in progress at League Island yard on the vessel is expected to be completed Sept. 8. The Cincinnati will probably not remain long in South American waters, as her internal arrangements are not conducive to comfort in a hot climate. The Department regrets the necessity of sending the vessel to that station, but no other ship is available at this time. As soon as one of the new gunboats can be detailed for the service the Cincinnati will be relieved.

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COLOR LINE AT ANNAPOLIS.

Speaking of the colored candidate for a cadetship at
Annapolis, the Baltimore "Sun" tells us that a colored
cadet is not only snubbed by the white students in ranks
and at the dining table, where he is crowded out, but is
neglected by the waiters, who seem to be jealous of his
position, and who make him as uncomfortable as pos-
sible. The time has not yet arrived to commission a
colored man an officer in the United States Navy.

The Washington correspondent of the New York
"Evening Post" says:

"Although the Military Academy at West Point has
given diplomas to one or more negroes, the Naval Acad-
emy has thus far kept its list wholly white. There is
a difference in the two branches of the service which in
this connection can hardly be overlooked. In the Army
are several negro regiments, to which officers of the same
color can be assigned without creating a great social
disturbance. In the Navy, however, there are no ships
wholly manned by negroes; and the fear has been wide-
spread that many white sailors of an ignorant class,
brought up to the notion of keeping the negro always in
subjection and contempt, would either refuse to take
orders from an officer of the despised race or would
adopt a sullen and irresponsible demeanor which would
be almost equivalent to mutinous conduct without giving
their superiors full ground for disciplining them; and
this, it is believed, would tend to demoralization.

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tra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Cele-
brated Brand "Pickings."

"In a good many quarters it is freely charged that
the instructors at Annapolis, brought face to face once
more with the race problem, will take pains to see that
the negro candidates fail either on the mental or on the
physical test. This would be a pretty serious offense,
if actual discrimination were exercised; and it seems
doubtful whether any officer of standing would risk his
commission and his good name by resorting to such
methods. At the same time, it is obvious that the feel-
ing among the faculty at the academy is strongly against
the admission of negro cadets, at least for the present.
They are not all prejudiced against negroes as a race,
but they realize that the admission of colored candidates
means another period of extra-severe discipline, with
probable outbreaks, suspensions, and expulsions, many
columns of newspaper scandal, and bad odor for the
whole naval establishment among the people at large,
who attribute all such demonstrations to the snobbish-
ness of an artificial aristocracy in the public service.

"The last time a negro was admitted to the Naval Acad-
emy he was so unmercifully hazed that he was glad to
get out midway of his course. Several of his persecutors
were dismissed, but that did not help the victim or the
cause he represented. If the secret history of that epi-
sode were written, many worse things would appear
than have yet found their way into print. It is stated by
cadets who were in the academy at the time that one
night a rope was put around the lad and he was lowered
from the second-story window, where he was permitted
to hang until he consented to resign. He saved him-
self from falling and breaking his neck only by clutch-
ing at a window sill near at hand, and clinging to it as
long as his strength held out.

"The white cadets now in the academy know that if
they try any such cruel pranks as this, they will have to
account to a resolute superior in Assistant Secretary
Roosevelt, who, while Civil Service Commissioner, fought
the battles of the negro in the civil service till equal re-
cognition of black and white rights was fully assured.
Secretary Long's record on the race question goes
further back, and may have been forgotten by many per-
sons. But those who were in Washington with him as a
member of Congress from Massachusetts will recall the
fact that he resigned from the local association of Har-
vard University graduates because the association turned
a cold shoulder toward a prominent colored graduate of
Harvard, Prof. Greener. With both the Secretary and
the Assistant Secretary of the Navy committed to the
equal rights theory, it is scarcely wonderful that the
prophets agree in assuming that the white cadets will
keep their hands off any negroes who may get into the

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Annapolis Academy now, and will content themselves
with a mere course of social ostracism."

THE ENGLISH HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.

The English have succeeded in another of their little
wars, and the King of Berim has made his submission
promptly to Sir Henry Ransom. Apropos to this, the
"Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says:

The whole tendency of the age is to fit our Army for
trifling wars and to unfit it for serious wars. Our Army
is an excellent one for expeditions in savage countries,
against irregular opponents. We have made the subject
a special study, and we have mastered it. But we have
done nothing, or, rather, we have undone much, to qual-
ify our Army to cope with an European antagonist, as
was accomplished at the beginning of the century. We
employ our very best men to fight naked savages. We
thereby disparage and dishearten our regular troops and
their officers, who see all the prizes of the profession fall
to a favored few, and when the day arrives for a grim
ordeal with an European State we shall possess troops
who have been made too confident by engaging in wars
with inferior adversaries, led by officers accustomed to
the easy triumph of a "special service" and much be-
decorated campaign. Even the privileges of the house-
hold troops are to be encroached upon. Notwithstanding
some protests and general suppressed dissatisfaction, the
decision to carry out the transportation of the Guards
by stationing one battalion on the Rock of Gibraltar is
to be adhered to, and will be at once put in force. The
first battalion of the 1st, Grenadier, Regiment of Guards
is at this moment making ready for departure. When
the linked battalions and territorial titles were adopted
to the injury of the esprit de corps of our famous regi-
ments, the Guards were left untouched by those changes.
The seven battalions of the Foot Guards, with the ex-
ception of the one stationed in Dublin, were permanent-
ly quartered in England, at Windsor and London, and it
was always understood that they were reserved for Eu-
ropean wars on a large scale. Thus from Waterloo to
the Crimea they had no active employment, but the Rus-
sian campaign showed they had in no respect deteriorated
for their long rest. When war was threatened with the
United States on the Trent affair, several battalions of
the Guards were sent to Canada, and for the same rea-
son during the Russo-Turkish war they formed part of
the force collected at Malta in 1877. All these turns of
foreign service were strictly in accordance with the un-
written charter on which the sovereign's household
troops are constituted. War was either in progress or
threatened with a great power. They were not expected
to proceed to the scene of danger during the home panic
after Chillianwalla, nor during the national ordeal of
the mutiny, and, in fact, they have been ostentatiously
withheld from all Asiatic warfare. The first innovation
was when they were employed in the Egyptian expedi-
tion against Arabi Pacha—an innovation rendered all the
more glaring by its extension to the Household Cavalry,
which had not been engaged since Waterloo. But al-
though sent, they were compelled to play a subordinate
part in the disposition for the attack on the Egyptian en-
trenchments at Tel-el-Kebir. Their employment in
Egypt, the Sudan, and more recently in Ashantee, has
done something to destroy the old halo of the Guards,
and to reduce them to the level of the line. This ten-
dency would have been impossible but for two facts.
The first is, so far as England is concerned, an Euro-
pean peace of forty years, which looks as if it may be
indefinitely prolonged. The second was the natural de-
sire of Guards' officers not to be excluded from partici-
pation in the honors attending foreign service.

Some projectiles fired in France landed in the vicinity
of an Italian fort on the Alpine frontier, the French ar-
tillerymen explaining that this miscarriage was due to a
fog which arose after artillery practice began.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1897.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6 a year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4 each copy; clubs ordering 10 or more, \$3 each copy. Club rates are strictly in advance. The offer of the club rates is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is \$6 a year. Domestic Postage prepaid. Foreign Postage, \$1 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by express money order, post-office order, check or draft, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if required. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

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A PLEA FOR OUR NAVY.

The "Plea for the Army," by General Howard in the "Forum" for August, is followed in the September number of the magazine by a plea for the Navy, which is contributed by Hon. Henry A. Herbert, Mr. Long's predecessor in the office of Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Herbert gives a series of tables, comparing our naval strength with that of other nations, and presents the familiar argument to show the need for its increase. He says in this article:

"The statistics of our coastwise commerce are wanting; but our Commissioner of Navigation estimates that we have more water-borne traffic than even the United Kingdom of Great Britain. It is often said that others do our carrying, and that we have but a small merchant marine. Excluding our shipping upon the great lakes and Western rivers, the registered, enrolled, and licensed American vessels, carrying to and from our Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts—some to foreign and the rest to home ports, and all subject to attack by foreign ships of war—foot up a tonnage of 3,104,000 tons. If we now count in our vessels on the great lakes, we have a total American tonnage—Western river commerce still excluded—of 4,428,000 tons, which is far more than the total mercantile marine of Russia, Germany, Italy, Japan and Spain; and excluding Great Britain and the United States, these five nations are, as we have seen, the greatest naval Powers of the world. A naval war, therefore, would be a serious matter for our country, and particularly because, the United States having refused long ago, at the Paris Conference, to consent to the abolition of privateering, the right to issue letters-of-marque and reprisal to private vessels to prey on an enemy's commerce still exists as against us in favor of all the other Powers of the world. What would become of our foreign carrying trade and our vast coast-wise traffic, if an enemy should commission a lot of swift vessels to hover along our coasts from Machias to Galveston, or from San Diego to Puget Sound?

"It thus appears: First, that we have more property on shore assailable from the water than any other nation; second, that we have more property (commerce) afloat and assailable by navies than any other nation; and, third, that, excepting Great Britain, we have more merchant ships afloat on the ocean (great lakes included) than the five greatest naval Powers of the world combined.

"Taking these conclusions as postulates, and considering them in connection with the tables we have examined, it seems to follow that our navy should be further increased, unless the opponents of such increase can establish the single proposition that we are never to have any more wars with naval Powers.

"The whole argument against an increase of the Navy

must therefore rest upon the impossibility of war; and it is usually put thus: No nation would dare to attack us, the United States of America; and if we shall, as we mean to do, cultivate peace and honest commerce with all the peoples of the earth, we shall never have cause to initiate war.

"This reasoning assumes, among other things, that all nations are wise and prudent. If we should concede—that cannot be established—that the rulers of nations are always prudent, and that individually they always estimate wisely their own relative military strength, it must nevertheless be admitted that public sentiment, which, after all, dominates now and then even kings and emperors, is not always so wise as it should be.

"Public sentiment in America never was so united; nor was it ever prouder or more sensitive than it is today. A spark can kindle a conflagration among us at any moment. Look at the unanimity with which Congress and the people sustained President Cleveland's Venezuelan message; and at the utterances of the people, the press, and the United States Senate on the Cuban question. The House, too, no doubt, would have adopted the resolution recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans, if it had been able to reach a vote. On the Cuban question, administrations—upon which so much of responsibility rests—have so far been, and are likely hereafter to be, more conservative than Congress. But who is there to affirm that Presidents will always resist the demands made upon them for warlike measures. President Madison naturally hesitated in 1812 to declare war against Great Britain. The odds were fearful; but the war party compelled him, just as it compelled Napoleon III. in 1870, King George of Greece in 1897, and as it might compel Spain in the near future, to a declaration of war.

"And here it may be as well to answer the argument that a larger navy would only be a greater inducement to war. 'Jingoism' is not a matter of calculation, but of sentiment. Warlike Congressmen, as the 'Congressional Record' shows, are not necessarily friends of an increased Navy. And so of our people. Prudence with them is undoubtedly 'a rascally virtue.' Adverting again to our Civil War, it was only a woeful minority on either side that stopped to count the cost when that great struggle was approaching. So it certainly would be if a foreign nation should give us cause for war."

OUR LAST ENCOUNTER WITH JAPAN.

The Washington "Post" recalls the fact that, in 1863, Japanese vessels and an American warship met in deadly conflict, and Japanese batteries, armed in part with American guns, the gift of our government to that of Tokio, fired shell after shell at the gallant old Wyoming, as her brave Captain, David Stockton McDougal, carried her into an unequal conflict, but to glorious victory against the forces of the Mikado. All this happened at the Straits of Shimonoseki, the Gibraltar of the Japanese Mediterranean, whither the Wyoming had gone to administer a lesson to the Choshu clansmen for their treacherous and unwarranted attack on the American ship Pembroke. The events which led up to this condition of things are described at length by the "Post."

Besides the forts above referred to, the Japs had three ships, purchased from American firms and fitted as men-of-war, mounting eighteen guns. They were the steamer Lancefield, the bark Daniel Webster, and the brig Larrik. With this strong force and about 2,000 well drilled clansmen, the Choshu men were ready for the first "foreign devil ship" which might unsuspectingly try to pass. The Straits of Shimonoseki, forming the western entrance to the inland sea and dividing the islands of Hondo and Kinsuin, are about three miles long, and from one-half to one mile wide, but owing to the swift current that often rushes through at the rate of five knots an hour, are very dangerous to navigators. In this strait the Japanese had fired on an American vessel, the Pembroke, which was backed away in the darkness, leaving the elated Japs under the impression that she had gone down at her anchors. Later on a French vessel had one of its boats sunk, and several were drowned, and withdrew in an almost sinking condition. The Dutch frigate Medusa, which was sent to investigate, was driven off, having been hit thirty-one times and having four men killed, five wounded, and her smokestack, long boat and cutter destroyed. On July 20 the French gunboat Tancrede, while making an attack, was hit three times, and shortly before a Japanese vessel, mistaken for a foreign war ship, was sunk, and her crew drowned.

A month later the U. S. S. Wyoming advanced to the attack. The Japs soon found the range, and as their practice was excellent, considerable damage was done, three men being killed and several wounded. So close were the vessels at this point that the smoke and flame of the discharge of one vessel came aboard the other.

As the ship came nearer the Lancefield, a shell from the brig entered a forward port and exploding, killed and wounded every man at the gun except three. Every shot from the Wyoming told on the Japanese vessels, and great holes were torn in their sides by the heavy shells. The Wyoming here got aground for a short time, and the Lancefield, seeing her position, slipped her cable and prepared to lay her aboard or to ram. Although exposed to the concentrated fire of everything, McDougal ordered the two 11-inch pivot guns to direct their fire on the steamer, and as their heavy shells crashed through her sides, the officers were seen to leave her in a small boat and make for the shore. Again were these guns fired, and this time the shell of the forward one striking the Lancefield full amidships, exploded her boiler, passed on and burst among the spectators in the streets of the town with great carnage.

Instantly the Lancefield was a mass of flame, smoke, and steam, and her crew, forced to leave her, sprang into the water. Forty men, it is claimed, lost their lives on this vessel alone by the fire of the Wyoming, the explosion, drowning, and the pistol shots of the Yankee tars, killing a large number.

Having disposed of the steamer, the Wyoming next turned her attention to the other ships and forts, and so riddled the bark as to make her worthless. So much damage was also done the shore works, that on returning to the channel not a man was hit by their fire.

When the French squadron, composed of the Semiramis and Tancrede, completed the work of destroying what was left of the batteries, they found the steamer and brig sunk, and the bark ashore, riddled and worthless. Of her complement of 100 men, the Wyoming had four killed, two died of their wounds and two were severely, and two slightly wounded. She fired fifty-five rounds, was herself hit twenty-five times, most of the damage being done to rigging and smokestack, and was one hour and ten minutes under fire. McDougal took every chance and won, but had he found that he and his men were to fall into the hands of the enemy, he would have blown up the Wyoming and all hands rather than experience the horrible tortures at that time inflicted on prisoners by the Choshu clansmen. The Japanese lost fully 200 killed and wounded, and besides having their ships and works destroyed, were compelled to pay to the owners of the ship Pembroke the sum of \$12,000, although their fire had not so much as scratched her paint.

This is the kind of diplomacy that counts, and is understood by such countries as Spain and Japan.

We may add that the hero of this occasion, the late Rear Admiral David Stockton McDougal, died in San Francisco August 7, 1882. His eldest brother was the late Brigadier General Charles McDougal, U. S. A., and another brother, John McDougal, was the second Governor of California. The only son of Admiral McDougal was the late Commander Charles J. McDougal, U. S. N., drowned off Cape Mendocino, in the discharge of his duty, March 28, 1881, when in charge of that Light House district.

Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Co., Limited, had a most successful trial at Shoeburyness last week of a nickel-steel Harveyed armor plate 11 11-16 inches thick, measuring 10 feet by 7 feet, and backed with 12 inches of oak. The trial was to satisfy the conditions of the English Admiralty, viz.: That the plate should stand three shots from a 12-inch gun, two with a striking velocity of 1,850 foot seconds, and the third with not less than 1,800 foot seconds, without any part of the plate or projectile being driven completely through the wood backing, or the plate in any way cracking seriously. The result obtained completely satisfied these requirements. The first shot had a striking velocity of 1,861 foot seconds, the projectile being broken to small pieces and the penetration being only 2 3/4 inches with no cracks. The second shot gave a striking velocity of 1,868 foot seconds with practically the same result, the penetration being 2 3/4 inches. It was then decided, as these two shots had been so successfully kept out, to fire the third shot with a velocity of 1,860 foot seconds, which was done, with the same result as the first two rounds, the penetration being only 2 1/2 inches. A 12-inch B. L. gun was used, firing Holtzer projectiles of 714 pounds. The plate was accepted as having completely fulfilled all the conditions required.

In September number of the "North American Review" Professor Goldwin Smith discusses the question "Are Our School Histories Anglophobe?" The influence of American school histories in stimulating international ill will has been, Professor Smith asserts, overstated, the special fault he is inclined to find with these books being their want of literary art. The American will render no small service to the nation who will compose a school history, in fresh, simple, and vivid language, replete with truth and impartiality. Under the caption of "The United States and the Western Hemisphere," two articles of exceedingly strong interest are presented in the "North American Review" for September, viz., "The Liberation of the Spanish-American Colonies," by the Hon. H. D. Money, Senator-elect from Mississippi, and "Our Diplomacy in regard to Central American Canals," by James Gustavus Whiteley. Senator Money's article is a reply to the interesting paper by the Mexican Minister in the July Review.

For some little time past the infantry of the Austrian Army has been provided with a carriage into which the rifle can be fixed. This apparatus is intended to enable the gun to render the same service as the mitrailleuse for defensive positions. The rifle fixed in the carriage is rendered stationary by the aid of two bolts and becomes consolidated with the latter, the recoil being nullified by a strong flange spring. As soon as the rifle is pointed and sighted, it loads and fires itself automatically at the rate of fifty to sixty shots a minute, but at the same time the fire can be regulated at pleasure. The direction of the fire can also be modified without affecting its volume. A damaged or overheated rifle can be removed in four or five seconds. The apparatus occupies exactly the same space behind a parapet as a soldier holding his rifle in the ordinary way would. The results obtained from certain experiments made in the Tyrol are pronounced to have been remarkable.

The Army estimates of Japan provide for a force of 145,000 men and a reserve of 375,000. Forts are to be built at Nagasaki, Maidzuru, Hakodate and Tsushima, House district.

The new third-class cruiser, *Perseus*, building at the works of Earle's Shipbuilding Company, Hull, is expected to be ready in November, and will be required at her official trials to attain a speed of twenty knots per hour with her engines working at 7,000 horse power.

One interesting episode of the French Mediterranean maneuvers took place in the Bouches de Bonifacio. The idea was to throw light on night reconnaissance and to discover how far it is possible for a torpedo flotilla to join a squadron at night under conditions of safety, employing signals sufficiently rapid. The admiral in command had laid down a system of signalling thought sufficient for the purpose, but the conclusion was that torpedo boats cannot, with safety, approach a squadron at night, and that battleships should be free to fire upon any strange craft of torpedo-boat dimensions.

Some interesting and successful experiments were made last week in transmitting messages by carrier pigeons from the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, lying off Hampton Roads, to the Norfolk Navy Yard. On Friday of last week, a pigeon bearing a message was dispatched from the flagship *New York*, at sea, 65 miles E. N. E. of Cape Charles. The message was as follows: "Squadron—*New York*, Brooklyn, Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, Maine—approaching Southern drill ground, and will probably anchor. Puritan in sight. Lieut. C. H. Harlow." The bird covered the distance to Norfolk in about an hour and a half, flying a part of the time against the wind. On receipt of the message at Norfolk it was telegraphed at once to the Navy Department at Washington. A few hours later a second dispatch was sent stating that the squadron had anchored, but that the weather was too heavy for target practice with the great guns. Since Friday several other dispatches have been rapidly and successfully transmitted in this manner. The Department is very enthusiastic over the success of this first experiment with carrier pigeons on the squadron, as it is believed that this means of communication may prove of the greatest practical value in a time of actual hostilities. The only previous use of the carrier pigeon in carrying news from Navy ships has been limited experiments on practice ships at Annapolis. Two other messages were received this week via Norfolk. The first was as follows: "Ship *New York*, 3 p. m., Sept. 7, fifty miles from Norfolk. Assistant Secretary is on board; Iowa engaged in witnessing great gun exercise with service charges. Brooklyn and Massachusetts will follow. Sub-caliber exercises will follow. Search and other night signal exercises to-night."

This was the second message: "Ship *New York*, 9 a. m., Sept. 8, southern drill grounds, fifty miles from Norfolk. Comdt. Norfolk Navy Yard. The squadron getting under way for evolutions before Assistant Secretary, who remains on Dolphin. Very successful target practice by Iowa and Brooklyn yesterday. Searchlight last night and attack on drifting target, by 6 and 1-pounders with aid of four searchlights. Weather hazy. Light airs from East; sea smooth." Excellent time was made with the last message, it having been received at the Navy Department in one hour and fifty-four minutes from the time the pigeon was released at sea.

Owing to the delay of the Bureau of Equipment in fitting out the Cincinnati with electrical appliances, a further extension of time in which to finish the repairs on that vessel till Sept. 15, has been granted. It is expected that she will be ready to sail for the South Atlantic station on that date.

The final trial of the new gunboat *Wilmington* will occur off Hampton Roads on Sept. 13.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adml. M. Sicard. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. V. McNair. (Commodore with the command rank of Rear Admiral.) Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. J. N. Miller. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. (Training ship.) On a cruise with apprentices. The itinerary of her cruise is: Arrive Magdalena Bay Sept. 28, leave Oct. 12; arrive Mazatlan, Mex., Oct. 24, leave Nov. 3; arrive Hilo, H. I., Dec. 3, leave Dec. 13; arrive Honolulu Dec. 23, leave Jan. 2; arrive San Francisco about Jan. 27. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. B. S. Richards (p. a.) At Mare Island. Address there.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training ship.) Arrived at Queenstown, Sept. 1, and sailed for Gibraltar Sept. 3. Will visit Madeira, and is due at Yorktown, Va., Nov. 1. Address mail to U. S. S. Alliance, Yorktown, Va.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker. Sailed from Hampton Roads, Sept. 8, to relieve *Helena* at Pensacola. Address latter place.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold (e. a.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Sailed from Samoa Sept. 9 for Syria.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. a.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. a.) At Chefoo, China.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. a.) See New York.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (a. a. a.) At Montevideo, Uruguay. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester. At New York Navy Yard. Will sail for South Atlantic Station about Sept. 15.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

CUSHING, (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At New York Navy Yard.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (a. d.), Comdr. H. W. Lyon. With squadron under Adml. Sicard. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Was at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 10.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) On her summer cruise. Due at Bermuda, Sept. 21, leave Sept. 25; arrive Boston Oct. 1; address all letters to Bermuda until Sept. 20. After that Boston.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training ship). Arrived at Plymouth, England, Sept. 5; all well. Her future itinerary is as follows: Leave Sept. 25, arrive at Gibraltar, Oct. 10; leave Oct. 24, arrive at Madeira Oct. 30; leave Nov. 13, arrive at St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 19; leave Santa Cruz, Dec. 26, arrive at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 16; leave Port Royal, Jan. 29, arrive home Feb. 9.

FERN, (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. future itinerary is as follows: Leave Sept. 25, arrive at a. a.) Was at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 10. Address Fort Monroe.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FOOTE (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. Sailed from Fort Monroe Sept. 9 for Newport, R. I. Address there.

HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. At Key West, Fla. Address there. Will be relieved by the *Annapolis*, and after being overhauled at Norfolk will proceed to China, via Suez Canal. Address Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempf. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. a.) Same as New York.

IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (n. a. a.) Same as New York.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (a. a. a.) Has left Montevideo and is en route to Boston. Address Boston, Mass., where she is expected the latter part of September.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (a. a.) At Shanghai. Will be replaced by the *Helena* this fall.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigbee (n. a. a.) See New York.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Horace Elmer (n. a. a.) Comdr. B. H. McCalla ordered to command. Sailed from Boston Sept. 8 for Brooklyn, N. Y. Address there.

MARIETTA, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds. Has been placed in commission at Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. a.) Sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco Aug. 27. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (n. a. a.) See New York.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service). At Mackinac, Mich. Address Detroit.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, Pa., in reserve.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. a.) At Mare Island. Address there.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. a.) At Monacan, Aug. 26.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. a.) Sailed Sept. 8 from Seattle, Wash., for Port Angeles, where she was Sept. 10. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. a.) At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.

NASHVILLE, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard. At Jacksonville, Fla.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. a.) Was 50 miles off Norfolk, Va., Sept. 8, undergoing naval maneuvers with other vessels of squadron. Was due at Hampton Roads Sept. 10. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. C. V. Gridley (a. a.) (Flagship.) At Yokohama, Japan.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. a.) At San Francisco, Cal., preparing for duty in Hawaiian waters.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. a.) At Shanghai, China.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (p. a.) Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) At Honolulu. It is expected she will be ordered home and be relieved by the *Baltimore*.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (a. d.) At Mare Island, Cal., for repairs.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At New York. Address New York City.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. a.) See New York.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (e. a.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Genoa, Sept. 2.

RICHMOND (Receiving ship). At League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. MARYS, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School). On her summer cruise. Was expected to arrive at Madeira August 21, leave Aug. 30; arrive Glen Cove Oct. 1. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. a.) (Flagship of the squadron). Capt. R. P. Leary ordered to command per steamer of Sept. 15. Sailed from Havre Sept. 8 for Southampton, where she was on Sept. 10.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) En route to Gibraltar, where she is due Sept. 14, leave Gibraltar Sept. 16; arrive at Madeira Sept. 21, leave Madeira Sept. 27; arrive at Capes of Delaware Oct. 31.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, New York, R. I. Address there.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. a.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Was placed in dry dock, Sept. 7.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. a.) Same as New York.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. a.) At Boston, Mass., for repairs. Address there.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WHEELING, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Uriel Seabee. To sail Sept. 10 from Mare Island, Cal., for Alaska.

WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd (n. a. a.) Sailed Sept. 9 from Jacksonville for Fort Monroe, Va. Address there.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. a.) At Nagasaki, Japan. To sail for San Francisco early in October next, and will be relieved by the *Concord*. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Vea.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (a. d.) Cruising in Southeastern Alaskan waters. Address Seattle, Wash.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Vessel.) Lieut. F. Swift. At East Boston, Mass., being overhauled.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARMOR BOARD.

The board of Navy officers, recently appointed to investigate the subject of a government armor plant, held its first meeting at the Navy Department Building, in Washington, on Wednesday, after visiting and inspecting the armor plants of the Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies and the steel making plant of the Illinois Steel Company. The instructions to the board do not admit of their reporting against the establishment of a government plant, as their duty is to submit recommendations as to the best and most economical plans for the erection of such a plant. The choice of a site is not included, but in the advertisements which it will prepare for the approval of the Secretary, it will prescribe certain conditions relative to its situation and transportation facilities. The board will prepare two general sets of plans—one for the establishment of an armor making plant, and another for the erection of an open hearth plant for the making of the steel itself, to be supplemented by plans for a thoroughly equipped armor plant. The board confined itself Wednesday chiefly to the consideration of plans for the steel plant, and later will follow up the subjects of forging, reheating, Harveyizing, etc. It is thought that the sessions will last until about Dec. 1, the board meeting every day. A naval officer told a representative of the "Journal" this week that he did not believe that the Secretary will recommend the establishment of a government plant at this time. He said: "Much depends upon the number of new battleships that are to be authorized to be built in the near future. If we are to go on toward the realization of a great naval power like that of England, the erection of a government plant will be necessary and economical. If, on the other hand, we are going to build only a few more big ships for the present, I am sure it would be cheaper and more satisfactory to purchase armor of the established plants, as has been the custom. When these plants were erected, the Navy contemplated the building of a comparatively large number of ships. Most of these are now completed; we need armor now for three, the *Illinois*, *Alabama* and *Wisconsin*, and we may build a few more. I suppose the Secretary will ask Congress for an appropriation for another battleship or two and some additional torpedo boats. His ideas of economy, I understand, are to have a large number of available ships, but to keep most of them out of commission, laid up in reserve. It is an open question whether Congress will appropriate much money for ships which are not to be in active service. I have reason to believe that if Congress will, at its next session, increase the limit of price to \$350 or \$400 per ton, the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies will bid on that basis. I understand on good authority that these companies now regret that they did not accept the compromise offer of \$400 made by the Secretary. I do not believe that any corporation would undertake to build a new armor plant at this juncture, though possibly the Illinois Steel Company might make overtures if new advertisements should be issued. A government armor plant might serve a useful purpose in regulating prices, but I do not think there would be a great saving in its establishment unless extensive additions to the Navy continue to be made."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan, detached from steamer *Hudson* and assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector, L. S. S.

1st Lieut. F. H. Newcomb, detached from L. S. S. and assigned to steamer *Hudson*.

2d Asst. Engr. A. C. Norman, detached from steamer *Bontwell* and assigned to steamer *Forward*.

Chief Engr. J. A. Severns, granted five days' extension of leave.

Chief Engr. J. T. Tupper, granted fifteen days' extension of leave.

SAVANNAH, GA.

The four 8-inch guns intended for the fortifications at Savannah, which went down with a schooner off Tybee Island during a recent gale, may be rescued by the War Department if divers are able to work where the vessel now lies on the bottom. The authorities believe that if she is not over fifty feet below the surface and the guns have not buried themselves in the sand, they may yet be saved by wrecking companies. The Quartermaster's Department, to which the guns were delivered by the Ordnance Bureau for transportation from New York to Tybee, has sent a dredging company to the scene of the wreck and take soundings, etc. Upon its report will depend what efforts are to be made to rescue them. This is the first serious mishap that has overtaken the War Department in its manufacture and delivery of guns for the new fortifications. Emplacements at Tybee Island are ready for the installation of the ordnance, and if the four guns lost are not recovered others will be sent from Watervliet soon.

The offer of Cape Colony to present a first-class battleship to the mother country is welcomed by England, not only because of the value of the gift, but because it marks a new departure in English history.

"Modern Fortresses and Their Defense" is the title of a lecture delivered some time ago before the Military Society of Berlin by Captain Schroeter, of the German Engineers. A translation of it has been made for the Royal Engineers' Institute, Chatham, by 2d Lieutenant J. Charteris, R. E.

THE STATE TROOPS.

SEA GIRL RIFLE MEETING.

The close of the 7th annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association on Sept. 4, after a week of fine weather, proved one of the best yet held, and as at the meeting last year found the representatives from Georgia invincible, for they carried off practically every match they could enter, both for teams and individuals. In fact, they made so clean a sweep that the question of handicapping phenomenal shooters in the future who are winners, will be considered. The Georgians deserve great credit for their prowess; they came a long distance and won on a strange ground. They are a thoroughly organized team and are brought together for practice at an early date. The team was on the ground at Sea Girl for practice a week before the matches began, and this enterprise doubtlessly helped them. All other teams had the same opportunity, and in this connection it seems strange that the New York team could not have been organized earlier so as to have given it a reasonable time for practice ahead. If States as far off as Georgia can do this why cannot New York, who is close by Sea Girl? New York's team for the first time in its history perhaps was selected under proper conditions after competition. It should, however, have been selected much earlier, and have been armed with the Springfield caliber 45. As it was armed with the 50 caliber Remington, it gave a wonderfully good account of itself. Another year it is hoped will see many other States represented as well as the Army, instead of only Georgia, the District of Columbia, New York and New Jersey, as was the case this year.

The following is a summary of the different contests:

CARBINE TEAM MATCH.

Carbine Team Match.—Team of 5 men, 5 shots per man:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Agg.
Georgia Hussars	138	151	289
Essex Troop of New Jersey	139	143	282
2d Troop of New Jersey	137	110	247

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

The regimental team interstate match, teams of 6, had eleven entries and was won by the 1st Regular Georgia Cavalry, their scores being as follows:

1ST REGULAR GEORGIA CAVALRY.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Agg.
Capt. Hunter	44	47	91
Sergt. Constantine	48	47	95
Lieut. Minus	47	49	96
Lieut. Garden	47	48	95
Capt. Harrison	45	46	91
Capt. Postell	48	48	96
Totals	279	285	564

The totals of the other were as follows:

1st Team, 1st Battalion of Georgia	561
1st Team, Engineer Corps, District of Columbia	559
2d Team, Engineer Corps, District of Columbia	527
2d Regiment, District of Columbia	509
1st Team, 7th Regiment, New York	509
2d Team, 1st Battalion of Georgia	508
2d Team, 7th Regiment, New York	506
4th Regiment of New Jersey	484
2d Regiment of New Jersey	461
3d Regiment of New Jersey	441

The highest possible score in the above match was 600 points.

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

Company Team Match.—Open to teams of five. Ten shots at 200 and 500 yards. Highest possible score 500 points, was won by Co. C, 1st Georgia Infantry, who made 481 points. The scores of the winners and aggregates of the other teams follow:

1ST GEORGIA INFANTRY, CO. C.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Agg.
Capt. Cann	50	48	98
Pvt. Mercer	48	47	95
Pvt. Battey	49	45	94
Pvt. Austin	50	45	95
Lieut. F. C. Wilson	49	50	99
Totals	246	235	481

Engineer Corps, Dist. of Columbia	236	239	475
Engineer Corps, D. of C., Co. A.	230	223	453
1st Georgia Infantry, Co. D	228	220	448
Co. A, Georgia Hussars	218*	218*	436
13th Infantry, U. S. A., Co. D.	215	213	428
Essex Troop, New Jersey	203*	208*	411

*Including one point for each man for carbines at 200 yards and two points each at 500 yards.

INTERSTATE MATCH.

The Interstate Match was won by the Georgians with the record-breaking score of 1,107 points out of a possible 1,200, which is 56 points ahead of the former record, made by Pennsylvania in 1892. New York was second with 1,072 points, which also breaks all previous records in this match, and New Jersey third with 1,022 points. The score follows:

GEORGIA TEAM.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Capt. George T. Cann	50	48	98
Capt. J. C. Postell	48	46	94
Corp. F. Meyers, Jr.	45	40	85
Pvt. E. C. Mercer	50	43	93
Pvt. F. C. Battey	48	48	96
Lieut. C. S. Richmond	49	35	84
Pvt. H. E. Wilson	50	46	96
Capt. Thomas Hunter	45	44	89
Lieut. C. H. Konneman	44	44	88
Capt. W. G. Harrison	47	46	93
Pvt. W. G. Austin	50	47	97
Lieut. F. C. Wilson	50	44	94
Totals	576	531	1,107

NEW YORK TEAM.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Grand Total.
Sergt. W. S. Lamb	12	49	61
Sergt. C. W. Smith	12	47	59
Corp. A. E. Crall	7	45	52
Sergt. W. F. Smith	7	47	54
Lieut. H. G. Todd	7	47	54
Lieut. S. M. Phillips	22	41	63
Pvt. George Doyle	71	42	113
Pvt. W. A. Boyle	12	47	59
Lieut. S. S. Stebbins	12	47	59
Sergt. J. Corrie	12	45	57
Capt. F. A. Wells	23	40	63
Capt. C. D. Napier	23	47	70
Totals	544	528	1,072

NEW JERSEY TEAM.

Capt. C. H. Springstead	43	40	83
Capt. Alvin Graff	37	35	72
Pvt. William Hayes	48	45	93
Pvt. John Ransom	47	44	91
Col. W. T. Decker	44	48	92
Pvt. William Hartman	42	37	79
Maj. Henry Lohman	45	35	80
Lieut. Joseph Fairhurst	47	38	85
Col. Charles A. Reid	48	44	92
Sergt. Adam Hubschmidt	47	41	88
Gen. G. E. P. Howard	44	47	91
Maj. Daniel A. Currie	43	38	81
Totals	535	487	1,022

HILTON TROPHY MATCH.

The Hilton Trophy Match was won by Georgia after an exciting struggle. At the finish of the 200-yard range New Jersey led by 6 points with New York second and Georgia third. On the 500 and 600 yards ranges the Georgians pulled up and finally won the match on a score of 1,084 points, which was 21 points ahead of New York and 13 behind the record, which is 1,097 points, made by the District of Columbia in 1895. The scores follow:

GEORGIA.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Capt. Cann	27	35	31	93
Capt. Postell	32	27	33	92
Sergt. Miller	30	33	28	91
Pvt. Mercer	30	35	27	92
Pvt. Battey	23	32	29	84
Lieut. Richmond	33	30	24	87
Pvt. H. E. Wilson	26	33	29	88
Capt. Hunter	26	30	26	82
Lieut. Konneman	29	32	26	87
Capt. Harrison	27	35	28	90
Lieut. Austin	33	33	31	97
Lieut. F. C. Wilson	33	34	34	101
Totals	349	389	346	1,084

NEW YORK.

Sergt. Lamb	30	31	29	90
Sergt. C. M. Smith	30	29	23	82
Corp. Crall	30	31	29	90
Sergt. W. F. Smith	31	33	29	93
Lieut. Todd	29	31	29	89
Pvt. Egan	29	33	26	88
Pvt. Doyle	29	30	30	89
Pvt. Boyle	22	32	28	82
Lieut. Stebbins	30	35	22	87
Sergt. Corrie	34	32	31	97
Capt. Wells	31	32	24	87
Capt. Napier	26	35	28	89
Totals	351	384	328	1,063

NEW JERSEY.

Pvt. Hayes	31	30	25	86
Pvt. Ransom	30	35	22	87
Capt. Springstead	29	21	24	74
Musican McGrann	32	27	28	87
Col. Decker	32	30	23	85
Pvt. Hartman	30	28	26	84
Maj. Lohman	30	34	26	90
Lieut. Fairhurst	26	33	31	90
Gen. Howard	27	30	27	84
Sergt. Van Kels	30	8	26	64
Col. Reid	25	30	27	82
Sergt. Hubschmidt	33	27	33	93
Totals	355	333	318	1,006

The highest possible score in the Hilton Trophy Match is 1,260 points.

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

The regimental team match, open to teams of six was won by Georgia, with a total score of 1,007. This match included shooting at known distances of 200 and 500 yards, as well as skirmish runs. The first team of the Engineer Corps of the District of Columbia was second, with 931, and the 1st Regular Cavalry, Georgia Volunteers, third. The best score in the runs was made by Sergt. E. C. Groome of the 2d Regiment, District of Columbia, whose target showed 68.

COLUMBIA TROPHY MATCH.

The 4th Regiment won the Columbia Trophy Match, open to New Jersey teams, on a score of 770 points. The other aggregate scores were: 2d Regt., 748; 3d Regt., 704; 6th Regt., 683; 7th Regt., 611.

NEW JERSEY NATIONAL GUARD MATCH.

The 4th Regiment also won the N. J. N. G. Match, open to teams of six from each regiment in the State. The scores were: 4th Regt., 794; 2d Regt., 744; 3d Regt., 690; 7th Regt., 680; 6th Regt., 667.

WIMBERDON CUP MATCH.

1,000 yards; thirty shots, was won by Lieut. F. C. Wilson, of Georgia, on an aggregate score of 125 points out of a possible 150. The scores of the other competitors were: Pvt. George Doyle, 71st New York, 117; Col. George T. Cann, Georgia, 117; Capt. Hobart Tuttle, 1st Brig. New Jersey, 92; L. P. Hansen, New York, 85; Maj. George H. Harries, District of Columbia, 82; Lieut. S. S. Stebbins, 12th New York, 77; Pvt. William Brooks, 2d New Jersey, 70; Sergt. Charles Maxfield, 3d New Jersey, 63; Colin R. Wise, Passaic, N. J., 54; Lieut. C. S. Richmond, Georgia, 37; Sergt. John Corrie, 12th New York, 35.

PRESIDENT'S MATCH.

The President's Match for the individual military championship of the United States was won by Pvt. F. C. Battey of Georgia on a score of 96. This match is divided into two stages. The first stage for qualification at 200 and 300 yards, ten shots at each distance, and the second stage open to the five having the highest scores on the short ranges. The scores follow:

	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	Total.
Col. Geo. T. Cann, I. R. P., Ga.	92	48	140
Lieut. F. C. Wilson, 1st Bat., Ga.	93	47	140
Pvt. F. C. Battey, 1st Bat., Ga.	94	47	141
Sergt. Boyle, 12th N. Y.	90	47	137
Capt. Postell, 1st Regt. Cav., Ga.	89	47	136
Sergt. Lamb, 12th N. Y.	89	47	136
Lieut. C. S. Richmond, 1st Bat., Ga.	88	47	135
Corp. F. W. Garden, 1st Bat., Ga.	88	47	135
Pvt. S. I. Scott, Engr. Bat., D. C.	99	47	146
Lieut. G. Young, Engr. Bat., D. C.	95	46	141
Sergt. Dickey, Engr. Bat., D. C.	89	47	136
Lieut. S. S. Stebbins, 12th N. Y.	89	47	136
Sergt. Corrie, 12th N. Y.	91	47	138
Pvt. H. E. Wilson, 1st Bat., Ga.	89	47	136
Lieut. Phillips, 22d N. Y.	73	42	115
Corp. Wetherald, Engr. Corps, D. C.	94	42	136
Pvt. Geo. Doyle, 12th N. Y.	75	47	122
Capt. F. Isherwood, 22d N. Y.	92	47	139
Pvt. W. G. Austin, 1st Bat., Ga.	88	47	135
Corp. Carleton, Engr. Corps, D. C.	85	47	132

The winners in the other matches were as follows: Schuetzen Match, 200 yards, L. P. Hansen, Zettler Rifle

Club, New York. Scores, 63, 63, 64. Total, 190. Hayes Medal Match, 500 and 600 yards, Col. George T. Cann, Inspector Rifle Practice, Georgia. Score, 35, 34. Total, 69. Perrine Memorial Match, open only to National Guard of New Jersey; 200 and 300 yards; seven shots at each, Maj. Lohman, 4th Regt. Score, 34, 34. Total, 68. Gen. E. P. Meany Match, 500 and 600 yards, ten shots each, Pvt. Frank C. Battey, Georgia. Score, 49, 47. Total, 96. Department of Rifle Practice Match, 500 and 600 yards; 25 shots at each, Capt. C. H. Springstead, 4th Regt., New Jersey. Score, 237 out of possible 250. New Jersey Rifle Association Trophy Match, distances 500 and 600 yards; seven shots at each, Pvt. W. G. Austin, Georgia. Score, 35, 34. Total, 69. Members' Match, 200 yards, Col. A. R. Kuser, Governor's staff, New Jersey. Score, 35. Kuser Match, seven shots at 500 yards, Pvt. W. G. Austin, 1st Battalion, Georgia Volunteers. Score, 35, 35, 35. Total, 105. All Corners' Match, 200 and 300 yards; seven shots at each, Lieut. F. C. Wilson, Georgia. Score, 35, 35. Total, 70. Trenton Interstate Fair Match, 200 and 300 yards; seven shots at each, Lieut. F. C. Wilson, Georgia. Score, 35, 35. Total, 70. Championship Revolver Match, 50 shots at 30 yards, Alfred Brennan, Knickerbocker Revolver Club, New York. Score, 244. Championship Military Revolver Match, 50 yards; thirty shots, Lieut. C. S. Richmond, Georgia. Score, 141. Revolver Match, 25 yards; five shots, Maj. E. A. Currie, 4th Regt., New Jersey. Score, 253. Individual Skirmish, for best records in regimental team, interstate, New Jersey National Guard and Columbia Trophy Matches, Sergt. Groome, Washington. Score, 68 out of a possible 100.

The new silhouette targets recently adopted for the Army and used at Sea Girl, came in for considerable criticism and changes will, it is expected, be advocated before the Army Small Arms Board.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector of Rifle Practice of New Jersey, suggests that the head of the figure be made the bull's-eye, and that a shot within the circle count five. From the neck to a point on a line with the arm-pits he suggests that a shot count four. On the 500 and 600 yard ranges Gen. Spencer thinks the bull's-eye should be from the head to the waist line, and below that the score to count four. He also suggests that the silhouettes be raised six inches from the bottom of the target, and that a shot within that space be allowed as four points. The 1,000-yard targets, he says, are all right.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Adj. Gen. Dalton, of Massachusetts, announces that the following commands will perform the duty of annual drills on the days and dates and at the places named as follows: 2d Regiment of Infantry, Col. E. P. Clark, at Springfield, Oct. 12; 5th Regiment of Infantry, Col. J. H. Whitney, at Waltham, Oct. 8; 6th Regiment of Infantry, Col. Henry Parsons, at Southbridge, Oct. 6; 8th Regiment of Infantry, Col. W. A. Pew, Jr., at Salem and vicinity, Oct. 15; Co. F, Cavalry, Capt. E. H. Shaw, at North Chelmsford, Sept. 23; Battery B, Light Artillery, Capt. Joseph Brusco, Jr., at Worcester, Sept. 22; Signal Corps, Lieut. G. E. Lovett, 1st Brigade, at Boston, Oct. 12; Signal Corps, Lieut. H. W. Sprague, 2d Brigade, at Nantasket, Sept. 29; Ambulance Corps, Capt. Myles Standish, at Boston, Oct. 11. Commanding officers will assemble their commands at 10 o'clock a. m. at the places named. The day will be devoted to drill and military work.

The following named having rendered continuous service for ten years and upwards as commissioned officers in the Volunteer Militia of Massachusetts are, upon their own application, retired: Maj. David Clark, Medical Director, 1st Brigade, retired Aug. 11, 1897, as Lieutenant Colonel; Maj. Thomas F. Cordis, Asst. Insp. Gen. of Rifle Practice, 1st Brigade, retired Aug. 11, 1897, as Major; Capt. Charles L. Hayden, Asst. Q. M. Gen., 1st Brigade, retired Aug. 16, 1897, as Captain; Maj. Aaron A. Hall, Asst. Insp. Gen., 2d Brigade, retired Aug. 21, 1897, as Major.

The twenty-seventh annual reunion of the 23d Massachusetts Regiment Association will be held Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1897, at Beverly, Mass. Business meeting in G. A. R. hall, at 12 m. Dinner at 1 p. m. in City Hall.

UNHEALTHINESS OF THE PEEKSKILL CAMP.

There are growing complaints against the unhealthiness of the State camp near Peekskill, N. Y., and the odors from Annsville Creek arising from the mud exposed at low tide, it is declared, during the camp season is something unbearable. All the sewerage from the camp it must be remembered drains in this little creek, whose only outlet is under a small railroad bridge into the Hudson River. The current in the creek is not sufficient to carry off the sewage from the camp, which is absorbed by the mud, and remains there, thus making it more offensive and dangerous to health each year. A large number of officers and men have already contracted malaria there, and it will be absolutely necessary for the State authorities to do something another year in the matter of proper drainage, aside from other needed improvements. This will take considerable money, as the drainage will have to be carried from the camp into the Hudson River, which is about half a mile away. Other improvements needed include the securing of more ground for drilling purposes, which can only be had by blasting in one place and filling in marshy ground in another. This great expense, which is needed to make the camp ordinarily healthy, and provide room for proper maneuvering, brings up the question of the advisability of changing the site. Ex-Inspector General F. C. McLewee advocated a new site or a camp in an official report, and among other things cited the unhealthiness of the camp and its lack of room for drill purposes. He thought the money required to improve the camp, as it should be could better be expended on a new site. In this he was backed up by many other officers. A site on the seacoast seems to be preferred to any other. The little State of New Jersey, as far as the site for its camp is concerned, is ahead of the great State of New York. New Jersey has at Sea Girl an ideal camping ground, and the Peekskill ground would go in one corner of it. There is plenty of ground in New York available for a camp, and no expense should be spared to secure the troops the best. In any case the present camp at least should be made a healthy one.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual rifle competitions of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Mount Gretna were this year unusually successful. The following is a summary of the events. The regimental match was won by the 12th Regiment, with a score of 352, the 9th and 16th Regiments following close. This is the first time that the 12th has won. The 16th, 9th and 13th have each won it twice. It becomes the property of the team winning it three times.

The regimental skirmish prize was won by the 1st Regiment. The 1st City Troop won the silver cup offered by the State to the best shot was again won by Pvt. W. W. Youngs, 13th Regiment. The 1st Brigade championship, offered by Lieut. Goddard, was won by Corp. James Stewart, 1st Regiment. The Potter medal, to the officer making the best score on the revolver range, was won by Lieut. Cox, 15th Regiment. In the all-comers' match the prizes offered by Col. Elverson, Philadelphia, were won as follows: First, \$15, by Sergt. O. J. Gunning, 16th Regt., score 93; second, \$10, H. J. Mehard, private, 1st Regt., score 91; third, \$5, Sergt. Joseph Wright, 14th Regt., score 90. The brigade trophy, presented by the State, was won by the 3d Brigade. The inspectors of rifle practice medal, offered by Col. Miner, was won by Lieut. Goddard, of the 16th Regiment.

Elections for a Lieutenant Colonel and Major of the 1st Infantry will be held on Sept. 13. The annual rifle competition in the 1st Brigade for the Morrell trophy will be held Sept. 16 and 17.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Col. Samuel V. S. Muzzy, of the 2d Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, and his brother, Henry Muzzy, Major in the same regiment, have announced that they would soon resign their respective positions. Business is given as the reason.

It is intended to organize a provisional battalion in the 2d Brigade, N. G. N. Y., to accompany Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, to the exposition at Nashville, Tenn., in October next. The party is to start on the afternoon of October 8, and return from Nashville about October 15. The entire cost per man is \$25.

Battery A, of the Wyoming National Guard, on August 31, to fill vacancies, unanimously elected 1st Lieut. G. R. Palmer Captain, and 2d Lieut. H. A. Clarke to the 1st Lieutenantcy. Q. M. Sergt. Gilmore was elected 2d Lieutenant.

1st Sergt. F. P. Allison, Co. E, 6th Battalion, of Louisiana, has been elected 2d Lieutenant.

The talk about a heavy artillery regiment is being resumed among military people of Baltimore. Col. Howard made an effort a year ago to change the 4th Infantry into artillery, but could not do so, on account of the militia law of the State, which provides for three infantry regiments. Better luck may meet similar efforts this winter, when application can be made to the Legislature to change the law. The value and need of artillery in a big city is well known to every thinking person, and Baltimore should have big guns and trained men to use them.—(Baltimore Life.)

Corp. L. C. Fish, of the 8th Separate Co., of New York, has had quite a varied experience in soldiering which began as a "regular" in Uncle Sam's service. Corp. Fish served in the 17th U. S. Infantry from 1866 to 1869, had the yellow fever in '68 at Houston, Tex.; cholera on Hart's Island, in the spring of '67, and pulled through all right. He took his discharge at Camp Grant, Richmond, Va., May 27, 1869, and joined the Tiltford Zouaves, of Susquehanna, Pa., which company was in the 13th Pennsylvania National Guard, and served through the railroad strikes of 1877. He was mustered out soon after, and removed to Binghamton, N. Y., where he joined Capt. L. L. Olmstead's battery, becoming 1st Gunner Corporal of the battery. In 1884 Corp. Fish removed to Utica, being transferred to the 28th Separate Co., and served with them four years. He removed to Rochester, and joined the 8th Separate Co., in which he has served twelve years.

After a very careful and impartial investigation, Col. Seward, of the 9th New York, has decided to throw out a score of a member of Co. A, the accuracy of which appeared to be questionable, in the contest for the Seward trophy, during the shooting of the regiment at Creedmoor last spring. The Colonel does not charge any member of Co. A with intent to defraud, but considers there was carelessness in scoring on the range. Capt. O'Connor, of Co. A, which has been foremost in rifle shooting in the regiment for years, is not satisfied with the Colonel's decision, and intends to appeal to superior headquarters.

The annual rifle competitions of the New York Guard,

at Creedmoor will be shot as follows: Wednesday, Sept. 16, Adjutant General's match, open to teams of 3; Thursday, Sept. 17, the 1st and 2d Brigade matches and the State match for teams of 12; Friday, Sept. 17, the contest for the Governor's cup, open to individuals.

Regular drills of the Massachusetts Naval Militia will begin again on the "Minnesota" on Tuesday, Sept. 14. Very little has been done so far this season with small arms practice, and considerable work will have to be done in order to qualify all the men before Oct. 31, when the season closes.

Ensign Harry P. Crosby, of Lynn, has resigned, and been discharged. Ensign Crosby was one of the original members of E division, having joined Sept. 30, 1892, and having served as seaman, coxswain, chief boatswain's mate, was promoted Ensign Jan. 16, 1896.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST CREEDMOOR.

It is very necessary that some efforts be made to afford better facilities for shooting at Creedmoor, at the 500-yard range. At present this range is completely overrun with a crowd of shooters, and it is impossible for a man to get in more than two strings of shots in an entire day. The 600-yard range usually has about a mere handful of men. It seems to us in order to relieve the stagnation at certain ranges that there should be a scheduled day set aside for sharpshooters only, or the present rule requiring a man to qualify at the first two strings at 600 yards modified. The complaints against the present system is not confined to any particular organization, but comes to us from all sides. General Kirby, the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, is a practical man, and it is hoped may devise some means to give a better opportunity for practice to those who go down to qualify as sharpshooters, and it seems to us this might be brought about by having special days for marksmen, and special days for sharpshooters.



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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., August 25, 1897.—Sealed proposals for Dredging and Rock Excavation in Rappahannock River, Va., and Dredging in Urbanna Creek, Va.; also for Dredging in Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers, Va., will be received here until 12 M., September 25, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lt. Col., Engrs.

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REPORT OF THE VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY, 1897.

To the Honorable Secretary of the Navy:

The Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy met at Annapolis, May 31, and organized by electing Captain John Wilkes, of Charlotte, N. C., president; J. W. Miller, Esq., of New York City, vice-president, and Lieutenant Edward F. Leiper, secretary. It was in session from May 31 to June 5, inclusive, during which time it inspected the buildings and grounds of the Academy, examined into matters relating to the organization and administration and witnesses the exercises in the programme laid down by the Superintendent. As the result of its deliberations, the board begs leave to submit the following recommendations:

1. That all the candidates for entrance to the Naval Academy be appointed Sept. 1 of each year, that they be examined during the following April, by a board at the naval station nearest their home, and that the successful candidates report at the Academy in May for practical work during the summer months preparatory to the regular course, which begins in October.
2. That the age of entrance to the Academy be from 15 to 18, so that the young officer shall not be over 22 years of age at the end of his course.
3. That the four years curriculum be alike for all, so that every graduate shall enter the service under like conditions and be assigned to alternating duties on deck, in the engine room, or in charge of the purchasing and commissary departments of the vessel. The graduate thus becomes, at the end of his four years' course, a naval officer, enters the wardroom as an ensign, is trained to habits of command and associates under like circumstances with his brother officer of higher rank.
4. That if the four years' course, alike for all, demands the elimination of certain studies, they should be dropped.
5. That the classes of the Academy be known by their date of entrance, and that the term "cadet" be discontinued and the traditional and time-honored title of "midshipman" be adopted therefor.
6. That officers and cadets be required to salute the national colors by removing their hats, and the custom of saluting national colors with the hand, as now practiced, be discontinued.
7. That the Secretary of the Navy appoint a commission to look into the needs of the plant in the department of steam engineering at the Naval Academy, and recommend to Congress such appropriation as be necessary to put such plant in efficient condition for the use of the Academy.
8. That by unanimous resolution, "The board calls attention to the obvious fact that the irregular method of constructing buildings upon the Academy grounds has

been wasteful and unsatisfactory, and recommends that in future whatever construction obtains here shall be in conformity with a general plan previously adopted. The board calls attention specially to the construction of the building known as 'Cadets' Quarters.' To this building the board has given practical attention, and, as the result of investigation and direct inspection, announces the opinion that the building is unsafe and should be replaced by a substantial structure suited to the purpose in view, at the earliest practical date."

9. That the board, commending the long and faithful services of Prof. Antoine J. Corbesier, swordmaster at the Academy, unanimously recommends that "When, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., Prof. Antoine J. Corbesier is no longer capable of performing the duties of the position he now holds, an order may be made by the Secretary of the Navy placing him upon the retired list of the Navy for life with half his present pay, subject to the approval of the President."

10. That the board heartily commends the proposed erection of a monument to the memory of George Bancroft, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and founder of the Naval Academy, proposed by the Alumni Association.

11. That the board specially calls attention to the report of the sub-committees herewith submitted, which were read to that board, unanimously approved and made a part of this report.

In conclusion, the Board of Visitors takes pleasure in acknowledging the cordial reception and uniform courtesy accorded them at the Academy by the officers. Their information and council were cheerfully given, and their efforts to facilitate the labors of the board, in every way, were unremitting.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES BY NEW YORK GUARDSMEN.

There should be an unsparing investigation of the charges brought by citizens of Long Island against National Guardsmen of New York, who are alleged to have committed serious offenses while returning from Creedmoor Range, on Sept. 6. If the offenses are proven the offenders should have a speedy trial and a short shrift. If the reports are not true, this fact should be made known after prompt investigation. The guardsmen are charged, while in the uniform of the State, with assaulting both men and women, destroying private property, committing robbery, firing ball cartridges at weather vanes, church windows, and elsewhere, as well as through the roof of a trolley car. One citizen who tried to protect his property, it is alleged, was knocked senseless with the butt of a rifle for his pains. On the whole it is the most scandalous behavior ever charged

against members of the New York National Guard. We are pleased to be able to state, however, that while there was some disorderly conduct by two or three members of the Guard, during which a citizen was badly beaten, there was no indiscriminate firing of ball cartridges and a general riot, as some accounts charged. The dome of the church which some sensational accounts stated had been shot away is still in place and unscathed, and there is no trolley car that can be found with the roof blown out, and a general destruction of windows, as alleged. That 15 or 20 guardsmen could leave Creedmoor Range loaded down with enough ball cartridges to shoot out all the window panes in Queens and Jamaica is of course impossible, although a man here and there sometimes manages to retain a ball cartridge or two. We learn, however, that there was no firing at all, and so far as the 12th Regiment was concerned, not a man of them could leave the range with a gun, and this system is followed by most organizations. The truth of the reports can be easily determined, as the name of every man who went to Creedmoor Range on Sept. 6 is known, and those who make the charges of assault and destruction of property should be able to identify the men in question.

The fact that such misconduct can be alleged shows the necessity of a more rigid rule regarding the issuing of ammunition to enlisted men.

It would also be advisable to abolish the system of allowing men to go straggling to and from the range as individuals; they should go in detachments in command of either a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, and it should be made impossible for drunken rowdies to disgrace the uniform of the State.

The following are vessels which are now in hand for the Japanese Government, in addition to the Fuji, which has been completed, and the Yashima, which recently left the Tyne. The battleship Shikishima, of 15,000 tons and 14,500 horse power, is to be completed within two years at the Thames Iron Works, and other vessels of the same class are to be built at Clydebank and the Vulcan works at Stettin. The two cruisers of the first class, Kasagi and Chitose, 4,750 tons, are to be completed by Dec. 31, 1898, in the Cramps' yard at Philadelphia, and the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. Messrs. Thomson are to complete this year a cruiser of 4,350 tons and 15,500 horse power at Clydebank, while two 30-knot destroyers are to be built by Messrs. Thornycroft, and four by Messrs. Yarrow. Herr Schichau will build five 24-knot boats at Elbing, and M. Normand as many at Havre. The Elswick yard will also have a considerable share of the work.

Sweden is to receive new fortifications. A commission appointed by the King is now selecting the most suitable localities. The cost of the plans, if they are carried out in full, will exceed 30,000,000 crowns.

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CARTER.—At El Paso, Tex., Sept. 7, to the wife of Mr. Flournoy Carter, a daughter, Alice.

EDWARDS.—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1897, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. C. R. Edwards, 23d U. S. Inf.

RAFFERTY.—On Aug. 27, 1897, at Governors Island, N. Y., to the wife of Lieut. William Carroll Rafferty, 1st Art., a son.

RUST.—At the U. S. Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., on Aug. 31, 1897, to the wife of Lieut. Armistead Rust, U. S. N., a son.

MARRIED.

BROWN-DRESSER.—At Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., Sept. 8, 1897, Mr. John Nicholas Brown to Miss Natalie Bayard Dresser, daughter of the late George Warren Dresser, formerly an officer of the 4th U. S. Artillery.

HALLOCK-HALFORD.—At Denver, Col., Aug. 26, 1897, Asst. Surg. H. M. Hallock, U. S. A., to Miss Jeanette Halford, daughter of Maj. Elijah Halford, Paymr., U. S. A.

LONGSTREET-DORTCH.—At Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 8, 1897, Gen. James Longstreet, formerly of the U. S. Army, to Miss Ellen Dortch.

PARSONS-CORBIN.—At St. Cornelius, Governors Island, Sept. 7, 1897, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, New York City, Mr. William Usher Parsons, of New York City, to Miss Katharine Corbin, daughter of Col. Henry C. Corbin, Adj. Gen. Dept., U. S. A.

DIED.

BOTELER.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 3, 1897, Adie C. Boteler, granddaughter of Chief Engr. W. H. Shock, U. S. N.

BOMFORD.—Suddenly, Sept. 5, 1897, at his residence, 214 West 14th street, New York City, Brevet Maj. George Newman Bomford, Captain, U. S. A., retired.

DEWEY.—Suddenly, in her 93d year, at Cadiz, O., on Sept. 6, 1897, at 6 a. m., Mrs. Nancy Pritchard Dewey, widow of the late Chauncey Dewey and grandmother of Mrs. Kate Dewey Cushing, wife of Col. S. T. Cushing, of the U. S. A.

FAY.—At Newport, R. I., Sept. 8, 1897, Hon. Henry H. Fay, brother of Prof. William W. Fay, U. S. Naval Academy.

GLEASON.—At Van Wert, O., Sept. 1, 1897, Capt. Julius A. Gleason, 15th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, father of Lieut. W. E. Gleason, 6th U. S. Inf.

HUNSICKER.—At Wino, Mass., Aug. 28, 1897, Leslie Rumlill, daughter and only child of Frances Rumlill and Joseph Leslie Hunsicker, late Lieutenant, U. S. N., aged 19 years 4 months and 28 days. Burial at Buffalo, N. Y. Philadelphia papers please copy.

LYSTER.—At Sacket Harbor, N. Y., 11.50 p. m., Sept. 3, 1897, Col. William John Lyster, U. S. A.

RICHARDSON.—At Bennington, Vt., Sept. 8, Eleanor Valentine, daughter of Ensign Walter G. and Helen V. Richardson, aged six months.

STUBBS.—At Wheaton, Aug. 29, 1897, Catharine A. Stubbs, daughter of the late John Boyle, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, and sister of the late Commo. J. J. Boyle, U. S. N.

SULLIVAN.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, at 6:30 p. m., Martha Castleton Sullivan, beloved wife of Thomas C. Sullivan, Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

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MILITARY HONORS FOR A DEAD MONKEY.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Annapolis, Sept. 3.—A pet monkey belonging to Gunner's Mate William Bentley of the Naval Academy died last night, and was buried to-day with honors. Six sailors acted as pallbearers. Carpenter John Jones made the coffin. The monkey was named "Chink." He was purchased by Mr. Bentley last January at Rio Janeiro, and was a favorite aboard ship. His death resulted from convulsions caused by eating too freely of yellow paint, with which the deck of the frigate Santee was being covered.

Messrs. Dunlap & Co., America's leading hatters, and the Army and Navy favorites, announce that the fall styles in silk and derby hats have been placed on sale at their New York, Chicago, Washington and Philadelphia establishments.

A serious accident occurred at Hsiao-tsan, North China, on Sunday night, July 18, by which seven men lost their lives. It seems the troops were having a sham fight, and, in transporting a gun on a boat across a river or wide creek, the boat by some means was capsized, and seven out of the number on board were drowned. The rumor that a German instructor was also drowned is quite unfounded.

Armory Core—"If Methuselah lived to be nine hundred how old do you suppose his widow was?" Garnick—"If she drew a pension, she is probably alive yet."—Harlem Life.

More than 10,000 persons are employed in England in the manufacture of explosives. The death list from accidents last year was 46 killed and 167 were injured.

GERMANY AND THE CHINESE ARMY.

The London correspondent of the Birmingham "Post" writes: "News reaches me from an excellent source in Berlin to the effect that the German and Chinese Governments are in correspondence respecting a proposal for the placing practically of the whole Chinese Army and all the arsenals under German management. It is beyond doubt that if this arrangement were come to, the Powers—Russia, France and Great Britain at least—would protest, but it is perfectly clear that in this matter Germany is asking for much more than she knows she might get. As it is, however, says my correspondent, the number of German officers in the Chinese service, either in the Army or in the arsenals, is well over 200."

AN INDIAN OFFICER'S EXPERIMENT.

The Central News London Letter relates an amusing incident which occurred in connection with the journey down in the special train conveying the colonial and Indian troops to the Spithead review: "We were running along at a good speed, when the special was suddenly brought to a standstill, with a good deal of bumping. Someone had pulled the communicator. Everybody supposed that it must at least be a case of a Colonial Premier or an Asiatic Prince in distress. It turned out that the signal to stop had been given from the compartment next to mine, and when the anxious and irate guard approached, his astonishment was great to learn that the cause of the trouble was an Indian officer who had pulled the communicator just to see how the thing would work, oblivious to the pains and penalties which his desire for information might provoke. The face of the dusky, turbaned, and bedizened visitor beamed with delight at the success of his experiment, and in broken English he explained to the guard with positive glee what he had been doing. The contrast between Indian simplicity and British sternness was refreshing to behold, especially as the guard's sense of honor did not seem to be in any wise touched. But it was evidently a case of the least said the soonest mended. With a request to some English gentlemen in the same compartment that they would regulate the Indian's love of experiment for the rest of the journey, the train was started once more."

Some changes are being made in the trumpet calls used in the German army, and some new ones have just been adopted. One of the new calls indicates to a column on the march that it must close as much as possible to one side of the road—the right—in order to leave the other side free. Another of the new calls marks the end of an exercise or maneuver on the ground. On this call being sounded each corps, without any further formality, forthwith marches off to its barracks or quarters. The Alert will henceforward intimate the order to the men to assemble as quickly as possible, and fully equipped, at places designated beforehand.

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